ESTABLISHED 1818.

[illegible]TER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
[illegible]ERRY BRANDY.

[illegible] all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom [illegible] Show Cards can be obtained on applica-

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,159—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1894.

PRICE [illegible] ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and [illegible] Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, [illegible] Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

137745

SHIPPING.

[illegible]ULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1300	R. F. Briscoe	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	[illegible]	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1270	L. Moule	20th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.I. GANGES	[illegible]	800	G. W. Atkinson	15th "
† CLYDE	[illegible]	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at noon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only [illegible] packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China, Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SIAM, 8th September. | CATHAY, 18th October.
ROSETTA, 20th September. | ROHILLA, 1st November.
[illegible]RAT, 4th October.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for [illegible] and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at [illegible] ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1894.

[illegible]STRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
[illegible]PERATOR	G. Bechlinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.
[illegible]PERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,124	750	1st Oct.

[illegible] Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	9th Sept.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

[illegible] Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 636

[illegible] WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

[illegible] Single and Return are issued via Trieste, [illegible] and other Routes. [illegible] with the Steamers Tickets the Company [illegible] Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria [illegible] as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North [illegible] South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
[illegible]LA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st Sep.

[illegible] connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, [illegible] Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
[illegible] House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. [illegible]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s.s. Manilla, 17th September, 1894, and s.s. R. Rubattino, 17th October, 1894.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th September, 1894.

[illegible]ticulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

O. BARBORO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 20, 1894.

[illegible] STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Vizadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price [illegible] Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and [illegible] Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 1st Septr., on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA 1,694 tons, on the 4th Septr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 30th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,958 tons, on the 6th Septr., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 27th Septr., calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st August, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
AID TO LAND-SURVEYING.
(Large Edition.)
BY
J. C. CLANCEY, F.R.G.S.
(Authorized Text-book.)
PRICE: Rs. 12.
Apply to the AGENTS:—
Messrs. THACKER & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.

THREE Steel Lancashire BOILERS, by Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Co., 28' by 7', double flues 2' 9", each carrying 100 lbs. pressure.

One Compound Condensing Wheel Gear Steam Engine, H. P. Cylinder 32½" and L. P. 50" Dia., Stroke 5 feet, working at 700 I. H. P., and one Oldham Willow.

Can be seen at the COLABA LAND and MILL COMPANY'S MILLS, at Colaba, in full working order.

SCOTT AND Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 12. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they are."

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the Unrivalled Remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

[illegible]mary of the Trials at the [illegible]al Sessions of the High [illegible]rt.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*

PRICE: 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building Fort.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
(The Wine Shippers to the East.)

COGNAC A1.,
INVALIDS' PORT,
PALL MALL WHISKY,
AMOROSO SHERRY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY,
PALL MALL WHISKY, 11 Years Old
C. P. & Co.'s CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, and every other Wine of Good Quality.
BOMBAY.

PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA
Revives in Youth and Old
HEALTH, VIGOUR, ENERGY, & VITALITY.
Prompt, Safe, and Sure.
Rs. 3 & Rs. 7.
MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE LONAULI HOTEL is OPENED, and it will be KEPT through the WHOLE YEAR. No Trouble will be Spared for the Passengers. The Rooms are very Comfortable and Airy; and a good Management.

S. BOMANJEE,
Proprietor.

ASQUITH & LORD,
HIGH CLASS
—TAILORS—
BREECHES-MAKERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.,
(MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE)
Can now Supply
VEGETABLE
AND
FLOWER SEEDS

from their New Stocks. We hold, by far, the Largest Stock of RELIABLE Seeds in India, and before indenting elsewhere, would ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices with those of other Firms. Notwithstanding the enormous Fall in Exchange and the recently imposed 5 per cent. Import Duty, we have made No ADVANCE on the Prices in our

1893—94 CATALOGUE

(*free* on Application, postage As. 2), as we feel sure greatly increased business will soon compensate for the loss of a great part of our profits.

VEGETABLE SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS,
at Rs. 5-8; 8-8; 12-8; 20-0; and 50-0.

FLOWER SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS,
at Rs. 2-0; 3-0; 4-8; 5-8; and 10-0.

All Collections CARRIAGE and PACKING *free*.

Our NOVELTIES in Vegetables are Unsurpassed, and all intending Exhibitors should have a good selection of them to ensure their winning prizes.

TRY!—Mussoorie Prize Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.
The Pearl Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.
Early King Cabbage, As. 12 packet.
Christmas Drumhead Cabbage, As. 8 packet.
Johnstone's Champion White Celery, a grand Variety, Solid, rich nutty flavour, and stands Heat remarkably well, per packet Re. 1.
Chemin Rouge Tomato, Re. 1 packet.
The Stanley Pea, Re. 1 packet.

To be thoroughly successful with your Garden, you should Sow our Seeds, and *read*

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS,"

in which you will find everything to Aid you in the Cultivation of your Vegetables, Flowers and Bulbs.

The Work comprises nearly 400 pages, and contains Fullest Information for Sowing, &c., on Hills and Plains, including Calendar of monthly operations.

Cloth Boards, Gilt lettering, Rs. 5.
Limp Paper Cover (only a few Copies left), Rs. 3-8.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL......... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exceed......£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium 1875	£	742,553
" 1885	"	906,107
" 1887	"	988,043
" 1892	"	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	"	8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£	4,842,054
1887	"	6,783,091
1892	"	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years		£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

CUTLERY
AND
ELECTRO-PLATE.

TRADE MARK

We import the strongest and MOST DURABLE

CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATE

Of the Newest and most BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS and Finish. Our TABLE PLATE will last for

TWENTY YEARS,
AND OUR
TABLE CUTLERY

Is known throughout the East for its Wear-resisting Qualities and Superior Finish.

THE LARGEST STOCK
of Electro-Plate in the Western Presidency.

CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS
For the Table and Pocket, Scissors, Razors, &c.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.
Special Terms to Messes, Hotels, Railways, &c.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

JUST UNPACKED.

Brand's Essence of CHICKEN.
" " MUTTON.
" " BEEF.
Burrough's Tabloids of SACHARINE.
Bovril in 2 oz. Glass Jars.
Glass Bedroom Filters.
Lorimer's Popsine TABLE SALT.
" " SAUCE.
" Lime Juice CORDIAL.
" COCOA Wine.
" Leibig's Extract of MEAT.
CAFFIN'S Liquor Carnis.
Cuticura RESOLVANT.
CONGREVE'S Elixir.
Hayman's BALSAM.
Savory and Moore's P. EMULSION.
Do. PEPTONISED Cocoa and Milk.
Do. DATURA TATULA.
GUARD'S Hair Dye.
Godfrey's INHALER.
BATHROOM Douches.
Grimault's Solution BROMIDE of Strontia.
Do. Iodide of Strontia.
Do. LACTATE of Strontia.
Do. POMBATANO Middy.
Do. Purgative Pills.
Do. APIOLINE.
Do. COMPOUND Hypophosphite Syrup.
Do. Ferrum SANQUINARIES.
HORLICK'S Malted Milk.

23, Hummum Street. {MADON, SONS & CO.,{ Fort, BOMBAY.

[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]

C. N. TOCOS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO
H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,
AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,
SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

MR. D. MACROPOLO,
of BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, Sole Agent

For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well-known and appreciated to need special remark.

In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO, Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

EXCELLENT
HIGHLAND WHISKY.
SUPPLIED IN JARS,
Containing
1, 2 & 4 Gallons.
(CASH or V.-P. P.)
Rs. 12-12 per Gallon.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST "PEG" WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

This Whisky is so well known and appreciated throughout India, that further reference on our part is superfluous. To those who have not taken a trial Jar, We say "TRY ONE." Jars charged for, but FULL VALUE ALLOWED on RETURN to our Godown in good condition, less Cost of carriage only.

ALLSOPP'S
LIGHT GRAVITY
PALE ALE
AND
EXTRA QUALITY
STOUT

Their Ale is in magnificent condition, bright to the last drop. The Stout is really A-1, and in London an enormous demand for it has lately sprung up.

Price per doz. qts., nett. Rs. 6 4
" " pints... " " 4 4

CHAMPAGNE
Most Popular on the London Market.

BINET FILS & Co.'s "Dry Elite," 1889 Vintage, nett .... Rs. 74
DE NEUVILLE & Co.'s Sparkling Saumur ...nett Rs. 36

WHISKY.

	Rs.	a.
"The Old Ship" ....nett	26	8
Brodie's Rare Old, nett	36	8
The Gaelic "Old Smuggler," nett........	28	0

THE OLD CAMUSLYNIE STILL.
"Sma' Glen," 5 years old, nett........ Rs. 26 12

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
5, 7 & 9, Bell Lane, {BOMBAY.} 5, 7 & 9, Bell Lane.

THE
"APOLLO"
SHIRT
BADHAM,
PILE & CO.,
LD.
MAKERS.
BOMBAY.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY
OF
NEW SHIRTINGS.
CEYLON FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL FLANNELS,
CELLULAR CLOTHS,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
ZEPHYR SHIRTINGS,
OXFORD CLOTHS,
HOPSACK MATTES,
ETON CLOTHS.

FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES!

	Rs.
GOLD BRACELET WATCHES	195
SILVER BRACELET WATCHES	65
OXIDIZED BRACELET WATCHES	65

Having only FIRST CLASS and Guaranteed WATCH MOVEMENTS in

CHAIN SPRING
CURB BRAID
TWIST NETWORK

and other FANCY DESIGNS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
DURING 10 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1893.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883	87,18,240	16,45,648	53,22,048
1893	1,12,88,095	31,43,000	1,57,11,360

It will thus be seen that in Ten Years the Net Premium Income has nearly doubled, whilst the Funds show an Increase in a still larger proportion, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON,
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE and MARINE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

SHAPES TO SUIT ALL—THE SUMMER STYLES FOR 1894.

SOFT FELTS,	FELT HATS,	SOFT CAPS,
FROM Rs. 6-14.	FROM Rs. 8-6.	FROM Rs. 3-8.

HOAR & Co., { THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS. } BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS
OF
REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8	0	per box
Primo de Rever	"	25	"	6	8	"
Regl. Antonio Lopez	"	50	with ring	11	12	"
Non Plus Ultra	"	50	"	9	8	"
Exquisitos	"	50	"	7	8	"
Princess as (small size)	"	50	"	5	8	"
Neuvo Habano Especial	"	100	"	6	8	"
Do. do. No. 1	"	100	"	5	8	"
Do. do. No. 2	"	100	"	5	0	"
Do. do. No. 3	"	100	"	4	8	"

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpennyworth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37*s.* per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32*s.* 6*d.* per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

Lessee and Director.................H. STANLEY.

HARRY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE CO.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY,
(BY SPECIAL REQUEST)
"MY SWEETHEART."
And Positively the Last Night of the Season!
Box Office and Plan at MITCHELL'S, Medows Street.
Doors Open at 8-30, Overture at 9 p.m.
REMEMBER THE LAST NIGHT!!
T. EMPSON, Manager.

AN EVENING CONCERT

Will be held in the
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE,
In Aid of its FUNDS,
ON TUESDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER, AT 9 P.M.

The undermentioned Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to take part:—

Mrs. CANDY,
Mrs. MACBETH.
Mrs. COLLIE.
Mrs. STANLEY-SMITH.
Colonel MARTIN.
Mr. REID.
Professor MULLER.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per s. s. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the Departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 31st August, 1894.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CLAN MONROE," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st August, 1894.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post,
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
Supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington employing more than 1,000 hands.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital................................	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund....................................	$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq. (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

PIANOS.

HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.
HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in.
This Piano is specially suited for India.
PRICE: £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks; Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE.

HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

DUSTERS.

FOR very superior CHECKED DUSTERS, Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Size ... 28 in. by 28 in. ... Rs. 1 8 per dozen.
" ... 36 in. by 36 in. ... " 3 0 "

The above are the best Dusters to be had for the money anywhere.

Samples FREE. Special terms for orders of six gross and upwards.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY OIL CASKS, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st September, 1894, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Dubra Golly, Mandvie, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Hurpall Hirjee Doosa and others, Insolvents, 25 empty oil casks, and one brass lamp, empty tins, &c.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, September 1, 1894.

NOTICES.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 3rd September, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

NOTICE.
THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.).

COMMENCING on the 4TH SEPTEMBER, and until further notice, in consequence of the RISE IN EXCHANGE, a DISCOUNT of 2½ per cent. will be allowed on all Prices quoted in the Society's Indian Price List of the 13th JUNE, 1894, except for Wines, Arms and Ammunition, which remain Nett.

For the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited,
LATHAM & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 30th August, 1894.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS Co., LD.
FOR SALE.

THE above Company, having disposed of their WEAVING PLANT, have now FOR SALE 12 RING FRAMES, 366 Spindles each, by Messrs. Howard and Bullough, 1884 make, and 5 inch lift.

The Frames can be seen at work at the above Mills, and any further particulars obtained on application to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Offers Invited.
Cawnpore, 25th August, 1894.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES
AND
PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value:—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras, 19th July, 1894.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.............................Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to all, including Government Servants.
WOMEN are eligible as Subscribers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety
NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

[Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
ODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office!

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

[ESTABLISHED 1834]

FAMILY PROVISION.

A POLICY of ASSURANCE for Rs. 10,000 can be obtained at the following Rates:—

AGE Next Birthday.	Monthly Premium. Rs.	a.	p.
20	21	4	0
21	21	10	8
23	22	8	0
24	22	14	8
25	23	5	4
30	25	6	8
35	27	14	8

Endowment Assurances Payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50, and 55, or previous in the event of Death also granted.

Policies issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current rate of exchange.

Premium REDUCED to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

Claims paid immediately in Bombay on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and full information apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three-quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE		
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

OWENS COLLEGE, VICTORIA UNIVERSITY,
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

PROSPECTUSES of the Session 1894-95 will be forwarded on application.

I.—DEPARTMENT of ARTS, SCIENCE and LAW.
II.—DEPARTMENT for WOMEN.
III.—DEPARTMENT of MEDICINE.
IV.—DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC HEALTH.
V.—DENTAL DEPARTMENT.
VI.—PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT.
VII.—DEPARTMENT for the EVENING CLASSES.
VIII.—SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS, &c. (varying in value from £30 to £150 per annum).

Apply to Mr. CORNISH, 16, St. Ann's Square, Manchester, or to

HENRY WM. HOLDER, M.A.,
Registrar.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE.............................Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1................................	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2................................	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3................................	3¾	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS................................	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS...................	3	" "	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBL
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES.
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

DAWSON'S BOOTS

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT
THIS TRADE MARK
STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PEASE, SON & CO.,
WHISKY BLENDERS,
LEITH, LONDON, AND DARLINGTON.
[ESTABLISHED 1808.]
B. O. S. " " WHISKIES.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.
Retail Agents:—
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form).
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2, Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH
SEE
MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S
WORK ON
CONSUMPTION

Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,
And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from
MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,
INCLUDING
REV. C. H. SPURGEON.
SIXPENCE.

By G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London; and PUBLISHED BY Newman & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; and at "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

ALSO
MR. CONGREVE'S
OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS
FOR
DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,
OLD OR RECENT,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,
THE FINEST MEDICINE
IN THE WORLD IS
CONGREVE'S
BALSAMIC ELIXIR,
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—*For* MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

DR. FLEMMING'S
QUININE & CAMPHOR
PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES [illegible]
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanistreet & Co., [illegible] Thompson, [illegible] Bombay: Treacher & Co., [illegible] Madras: [illegible]

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MO

BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN
CAPITAL CALLED UP ......Rs. 1
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout IN CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURG
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent. cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—1 per cent. per awaiting remittance.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per an over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Appro
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transa
Full information and Rules furnished on applic
(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£	1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£	500,000
RESERVE FUND ....£	120,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Mont 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned plication.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Prin Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purch collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALME
Mana

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............	£1,500,00
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,1[illegible]
PAID UP CAPITAL	£55[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.
COLOMBO.
KANDY.
GALLE.
SINGAPORE.
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—
If fixed for Six Months.................. 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months .... 4 per cent.
Do. Two or Three Years ...... 4½ per cent.

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same following Terms:—

If paid in India................................Commission ⅛th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody ⅛th
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India .... ⅛th

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue B
LONDON, 52, Thread

CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, kong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Fr Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Per rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payab of the Chief Commercial Towns of the Wo

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Governme and other Stocks cashed for Customer charge if remitted Home through the Ban

P. RENAU
Acti
Bombay, Rampart Row, 18.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NE Loss of Vigour Kidney Diseases ing the renowned Ma local absorption, the only p out Stomach Medicines. plain wrapper, post free, up The MARSTON REMEDY Holborn, LONDON.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Ga* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 56
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	30
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	15
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	28	Half-yearly	[illegible]
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	[illegible]
Monthly	6	Monthly	[illegible]

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY .... As. [illegible]

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to length of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 3
Second do. .... [illegible]
Third do. .... [illegible]
Fourth and succeeding insertions .... [illegible]

but no Advertisement could be [illegible] less than [illegible] lines. Advertisements [illegible] be charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion [illegible]
Second do. [illegible]
Third do. [illegible]

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of [illegible] matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings to be let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, [illegible] not exceeding [illegible]

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in advance.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

	IN BOMBAY.	UP-COUNTRY.
Per Annum	[illegible]	[illegible]
Half-yearly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quarterly	[illegible]	[illegible]

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum [illegible]
Half-yearly [illegible]
Quarterly [illegible]

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum [illegible]
Half-yearly [illegible]
Quarterly [illegible]

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other [illegible] should be made payable to "The Proprietor, Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Stanley Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Bombay Rifle Club.
Aryan Social Union, Meeting, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Association Football, Cooperage Ground, Telegraph vs. Royal Artillery, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Cricket Match, 4-45 p.m.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Marine Battalion, 1-45 p.m.
Municipal vs. Ordnance.
Y. M. C. A. vs. Telegraph.
Y. M. C. A. vs. Islam Gymkhana.
R. I. M. vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Ralli Brothers vs. L. N. Lancashire Regiment.
B. V. A. vs. Military Medical.

TO-MORROW.

Cricket: Baronet vs. Elphinstone.
Hindu Gymkhana vs. Young Zoroastrian.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Satrunjee, Ponani, and Hooseinee entered the dock on Thursday; and the steamers La Seyne and Clan Monroe yesterday; the steamer Madeline left it on Thursday, and the steamer Purulia yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Clyde left the dock yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE CRICKET MATCH.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play at the cricket match, on the Gymkhana ground, this afternoon, at 4-45 p.m.

FOOTBALL MATCH.—A match will be played under the Association rules, on the Mahim Green, to-morrow. The kick-off will be at 4 p.m., sharp. The teams will be captained by Messrs. E. G. Coelho and Espranca.

ACCIDENT TO A MENDICANT.—Sewnath Edoomul, a mendicant, aged sixty years, was knocked down by a carriage, on Thursday evening, on Mombadevi Tank Road, and sustained injuries to his head and right arm. The injured mendicant was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and treated.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme, at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	Euterpe	W. Clark.
Fantasia	A Burlesque	J. A. Kappey.
Valse	Laetitia	P. Fahrbach.
Song	Mona	Stephen Adams.
Country Dance		J. A. Kappey.
Galop	Bayley	C. G. Briggs.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Luard and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting):—

Quick March	Telephus	F. Haines.
Overture	La Fille De Regiment	Donizetti.
Valse	Friedens Palmen	Keler Bela.
Selection	Un Ballo In Maschera	Verdi.
Polka	Egyptian	H. Laurent.
Galop	John Gilpin	J. Henkel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Mr Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the death of a Native Christian, named Rolia, aged thirty years, employed on board the British Indian Steam Navigation Company's steamer Chilka. On Thursday morning, the deceased, together with a number of other labourers, was discharging logs of timber from the steamer Chilka, when he was accidentally killed by the chain of the crane, which snapped, whilst lowering a log over the side of the ship. The loose end of the chain struck him on the head, fracturing his skull. His body was subsequently removed to the morgue. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

COMPENSATION PAID TO MEN FALSELY CHARGED.—At the instance of Inspector Sanderson, Alibux Hyderbux and Nubban Alibux were, yesterday, charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with stealing a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 50, belonging to Rugbir Beharilal, a rent-collector, residing at Falkland Road. Mr. Sanderson, in stating the facts of the case, said that complainant alleged that the two accused, who lived in the same chawl as himself, stole the gold ornament from the pocket of his jacket, which he had hung on a nail in the verandah of the chawl. From inquiries made by the police, it was found that the charge was a false one made on account of the ill-feeling existing between the parties. The two accused were at once released on bail. The magistrate, after recording the evidence, acquitted accused, and fined the complainant Rs. 50, which was ordered to be awarded to the accused as compensation.

TAKING A CHILD'S ANKLET.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Narayen Hurry, an old offender, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Fleming, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with committing theft of a silver anklet, valued at Rs. 4-8-0, from the person of a child, belonging to Revabai, a woman. On Thursday evening, the complainant, Revabai, went to Walkeshwar Temple, where the annual Pithori fair is being held, and was standing in the crowd, with her child in her arms, when accused went from behind, and having surreptitiously removed the anklet from the child's left leg, put it into his pocket. A Brahmin, who was standing a short way off, observing the movement of the accused, ran up and caught hold of him. Accused who threw the anklet on the ground, was arrested, and handed over to the police. He denied the offence, stating that the anklet was not found with him, but was picked up from the road. He, however, admitted a previous conviction, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

A POLICEMAN SENT TO JAIL FOR CORRUPTION.—Before Mr. Pheroze Hoshung Dastoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Shaikh Abdul Kader Abdulla, a policeman, was charged by Superintendent Ingram and Inspector Leg-Smith, of the dock police, with receiving Re. 1-8 as a bribe, on the 25th August. It appeared from the evidence that accused had received a bribe from Narayen Babu, a cart-driver, against whom a summons was issued by Mr. Cooper. The accused went to Narayen's place, and, showing him the summons and the duplicate, said that there were two charges against him, and he would be fined Rs. 20 unless he paid accused something. Complainant borrowed Re. 1-8 from his landlady in small silver-coins, and paid the same to accused who left the summonses for complainant to destroy if he chose. A report having been made that the summons was lost, a fresh summons was issued against Narayen, who, on receipt of it, went over to Mr. Ingram's bungalow, and, showing him the original summons, told him what had happened. Accused, in defence, said that the summons dropped from out of his pocket and he being ill with fever could not make an early report. The magistrate remarked it was a curious coincidence that if this story was true the summons should have been dropped near the house of the man against whom it was issued. He disbelieved the story, and sentenced accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

GOA NEWS.—On the 20th August the Government Council approved the names of Messrs. Luis Carneiro and Joao de Mello to form the Provincial Council, leaving aside the election of Mr. Ismael Gracias who had twelve votes, while Mr. Joao de Mello had only nine. The resolution has caused considerable sensation. The reasons assigned by Mr. Ochoa, the acting Chief Justice, are that Mr. Gracias is a subordinate officer of the Secretariat, and the Governor-General would not like to sit and discuss with his subordinate, and there are two parties which ought to have their representative. Mr. Ismael Gracias is a most intelligent officer, who has been member of the Provincial Council before, and the high number of votes he had obtained indicated appreciation of his merits. The law gives discretion to the Government to choose two out of the six candidates.—The election of Viscount of Bardez and Count of Ribandar for the Agricultural Council has been approved.—The nomination of Mr. Cupertino de Andrade as District Judge of Loanda, has been cancelled, and he has been transferred to Benguella.—The proposals of the ex-Governor-General have been approved by the Consultative Committee for the Colonies in Lisbon. Accordingly the number of officers is to be reduced and the pay of soldiers to be increased.—The annual report of the West of India Portuguese Railway Company has been published. The receipts for the year 1892-93 are put down at Rs. 3,74,080, and Rs. 5,86,205, and the expenditure at Rs. 363,574, and Rs. 4,21,635, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,106, and Rs. 165,069, respectively. The interest which amounts to about 11 lakhs has not been included in the expenditure. Taking in round figures 1½ lakhs as balance, there still remains a deficit of 9½ lakhs to be made good. Goa pays 6 lakhs (equal to the whole income from the abkari tax), and Portugal makes up the balance. The contribution of nearly one-third of its annual revenue from a poor country like Goa entails far too heavy a burden.—Mr. Joaquim Arez, the Inspector-General of Customs and Abkari who is in Portugal, is returning to India.—The Viscount de Nova Villa d'Ourem, the Governor-General-elect, is reported to be leaving Portugal for Goa by the beginning of September. The new budget increases the salary of the Governor-General by Rs. 3,000.—Mr. Jose Caridade de Souza who received a sound thrashing on the day of the proclamation of Mr. C. R. da Costa as Deputy, appealed against the decision of the Assistant Judge Mr. Caraciolo de Sa. The High Court has rejected the appeal.—A regular steam-launch service between D. Paula and Marmagoa is under consideration.—Mr. Pocas Falcao, the Chief Justice, who, it was supposed, had retired, is said to be returning to India to resume charge of the post. Perhaps it may take some time before he returns. Mr. Falcao may be sure of receiving a hearty welcome as he had performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of all. Mr. Porphyrio is to be transferred to Angola.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE following is the programme for Wednesday next, the 5th September, commencing at 5-15 p.m.

I.—Tent pegging—Over a hurdle—Peg 15 yards from hurdle. Horses or Ponies.

II.—Jumping Competition—A, Ponies, B, Horses.

III.—Pony Scurry—For all Galloways 13-3 and under that have never won a race value Rs 49 or over. Catchweight. Distance about ¼ mile. (W. I. T. C. and Polo Certificates accepted.)

IV.—"Aunt Sally" Competition—Teams of four to ride over a hurdle to a point, dismount in alternate half-sections, and knock over four cocoanuts placed on post with Polo balls, remount, and return to winning post. Team doing it in shortest time to win.

V.—The Fiji Stakes—Ladies' nomination. Gentlemen to ride to a point, dismount, and run to where his nominatrix is standing, and receive an umbrella and cigarette, open umbrella, light cigarette, mount, and return over hurdle to winning post, finishing through paper screen. First through paper screen with umbrella open and cigarette alight to win.

Competitors are requested to make their entries at the Gymkhana or send them to the honorary secretary before mid-day, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, but post-entries will be accepted.

T. W. BIRKETT,
Honorary Secretary.

1st Sept., 1894.

CHARGE OF DEFAMING A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, George William Spalding, proprietor and publisher of the *Bombay Gossip*, appeared to answer a charge of defaming Mr. James Munday, a medical practitioner, in that he, on the 25th July last, published a paragraph in his paper, containing certain allegations calculated to damage the character of complainant and his practice as a medical man.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for Dr. Munday the complainant, while Mr. Hugh Sealy defended the accused.

In opening the case Mr. Kirkpatrick said that accused's paper was conducted on the lines of society papers of England, and it made the same mistake as those journals in feeding an unhealthy public appetite by giving publicity to purely private affairs concerning individuals. There was usually a tendency to exaggeration and to make statements which had no foundation. Referring to the libel complained of Mr Kirkpatrick said that in the issue of the *Bombay Gossip*, of the 11th August, an article was published commencing "Monday and Tuesday are rival ship-doctors in Bombay harbour and in the docks," the whole tone of which was calculated to injure his client and had, as a matter of fact, injured him in his professional reputation, lowered his credit amongst his friends and the public generally, and held him up to ridicule and contempt. He complained particularly of the passage "Monday is the son of a retired apothecary of the local European General Hospital, who entered as an apprentice in the J. J. Hospital, and did not pass even for the apothecary's business. He resigned, and joined the Bombay police; left that, and steered his way to England, got some Scotch medical letters of the alphabet tacked on to his name, and burst out in Bombay as a full-blown disciple of Æsculapius, with a dog-cart and a red-lamp over the entrance to his residence." Counsel then explained that the complainant's father was a surgeon and lived at Nasik, his name was to be found in the medical register as a surgeon in the Indian Army. Complainant entered the medical department in 1869, passed his examination, and subsequently found first place among sixty-six candidates. In 1875 he went to Edinburgh and after serving the usual term was admitted as a member of the college of surgeons and physicians. He came to Bombay to practise amongst men engaged in the shipping. The libel in question was the outcome of a dispute between Dr. Munday and Dr. B. S. Shroff (the Tuesday in the paragraph) who also practised amongst shipping men in Bombay harbour.

Evidence was then led.

Mr. George Jacob, master of the s. s. Brenkburn, being examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said that he knew complainant as the only surgeon who practised amongst the shipping. He had engaged complainant as a surgeon for his crew at present and also two years ago when he was last here. Captains of ships engaged surgeons and he engaged him from what he had heard about him. He had read the libel complained of, and if he did not know complainant he should have thought very badly of him. He was quite satisfied with complainant as a medical man. If he had not known him and read the paragraph in question he would not have recommended him to another captain. Witness had recommended him to other captains, but he did not know if he had been engaged by them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sealy witness said he knew Captain Macaulay, Lloyd's Surveyor. He had not come to witness about giving evidence in this case. Complainant was recommended to witness by Captain Moryfield. For treating two or three men witness had paid Rs. 50 to complainant. Witness did not know any previous literary encounter between complainant and Dr. B. S. Shroff. So far as witness was concerned the alleged libel did not injure complainant. If witness did not know complainant he should have thought that as stated in the defamatory para. he had got some Scotch medical letters of alphabet tacked on to his name," and that he was not a qualified professional man. Witness thought the words "did not even pass in the apothecary business" also were applied to the complainant. There was something about negligently causing the death of a sailor which witness thought was very serious. This form of expression meant that complainant had not taken a degree. If he did not know complainant he should have believed what was stated in the paragraph and would not have engaged him. He did not know if there was anything in the paragraph to make people smile in reading it.

Re-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, witness said his personal knowledge of Dr. Munday led him to disbelieve the statement about negligently causing the death of a sailor.

Mr. Gustadji Cowasji, a clerk in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, produced the original declaration filed by accused, whom he knew as the proprietor and publisher of the *Bombay Gossip*.

Captain Kenneth Macaulay, Marine Surveyor by profession, at present acting Lloyd Surveyor to the port of Bombay, being examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said that in consequence of his occupation he was largely acquainted with the sea-faring men in Bombay, captains and others. He knew Dr. Munday as a medical man practising amongst men engaged in shipping, and his reputation was very good amongst them. Witness knew him since he came to Bombay to practise in the harbour. Witness always recommended complainant to captains requiring a doctor. Witness had read the libel in question, and in his opinion it was decidedly calculated to damage complainant in character and practice amongst sea-faring men in Bombay. The statement that complainant was not able to pass even as an apothecary insinuated that he could not possibly pass as a doctor. The imputation as to his qualification as a medical man was what he objected to. When witness read the paragraph he did not believe it to be true, because he knew complainant personally. But for his personal knowledge of complainant he should not have recommended him to any one after reading the paragraph. Witness at once identified Monday as referring to complainant, and Tuesday to Dr. B. S. Shroff who was in court.

In cross-examination witness said that complainant was his doctor and also his friend. When his friends were sick, witness introduced complainant to them as a medical man. Witness did not advise complainant as to what witnesses he should call in this case. Witness had a faint recollection about a dispute between complainant and Dr. Shroff some time ago. Witness' attention was called to the paragraph by his friend, Mr. Ellis. The paragraph had not lowered complainant in witness' estimation. Witness believed complainant had asked people to employ him.

The complainant then entered the witness-box and gave evidence. He repeated the statements made in his information filed on the 15th instant, which have already appeared in these columns. He denied all allegations made against him in the defamatory paragraph.

The magistrate having other cases fixed for the afternoon adjourned the case, remarking that accused was a young man, and it would be much better if he were to consult a leading lawyer or barrister.

The case was adjourned until Wednesday, the 5th instant.

P. F. F. GRIEVANCES.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, remarks:—It speaks well for the good feeling and the discipline of the Punjab Frontier Force, that not a remark has been made of any kind regarding the composition of the Waziristan Delimitation Commission. But a bitter feeling has been aroused, and when the list of corps for service first came out, forcible comments on it were made by young and old at every frontier station. It is certainly hard that the Piffers should be stuck from year's end to year's end at the worst and hottest stations in India, and have to live at outposts like Kajuri Kach and Jhandola, and when at last there is a chance of service that troops should be brought up from down country. A rather funny conversation overheard recently between two subs, young and irreverent both, comes near the truth. "I say Bill, did you hear what the Lord of the Forces said to the Lord of the Country the other day when they were just talking over the Boundary Commission? Well, the Milingtary Sekutur Sahib said: 'Well, my Lord, I suppose as 'ow the Frontier Force goes hup to give these 'ere Wazeroos 'ell.' 'Yes,' says the Lord of the Country, 'I suppose they will, as they have lived in the country all their life and know it better than anyone else.' 'I hobjects,' says the Lord of the Forces. 'Why?' says the Lord of the Country 'Well,' says the Lord of the Forces 'cos any man as is such a born fool as to go and waste 'is life on a blooming place like the Frontier, shows he ain't got enough sense to be sent on an expedition like this.' 'No.' says the Lord of the Country 'that ain't right, that ain't; we *must* send a Punjab Frontier Force,' 'Ho, hall right' says the Lord of the Forces, 'well as the P. F. F. consist of Punjab regiments and Gurkhas, we'll send the 120th Punjab Infantry (winking at the Sekutur Sahib) and the 31st Goorkhas. Alright, that's, settled; *bus*.' The Burra Lord doesn't know to this day that he was scored off."

Then again, the Piffers have another grievance. Look at the Staff appointments. It is with the greatest difficulty that regiments on the Frontier can do any signalling at all; the 1st and 3rd P. I. took endless trouble, however, and by dint of great exertions were favourably mentioned by the Inspector of Army Signalling. Are either of the officers who were responsible for this excellent signalling report chosen for this show, just *pour encourager les autres*.? Dear me, no; an officer from another favoured corps is chosen, as also is another officer from the same corps chosen D. A. Q. M. G. Both these officers certainly belonging to the P. F. F., but to a regiment always quartered at one of the best stations in India, and specially favoured by fortune and the Commander-in-Chief by being allowed to go on every expedition that takes place, and for this reason very foolishly inclined to look down a little bit on their brother Piffers who have always to stick in beastly stations the whole year round.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th August, 1894, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	200	10	710
Or per mile of Railway	29	11	1	41
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	2,368	703	38	3,109
Total for 7 weeks	2,838	903	48	3,819
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	....	....	....	....
Per mile of Ry. do.	....	....	....	....
Total to corresponding date do.	....	....	....	....

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

KILLED IN A RIVER WITH A SICKLE.

IMPERATRIX VS. MONGHYA BIN LIMAJEE.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of the Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, who, on the 30th July last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The accused was charged with the offence of murder by causing the death of one Ramchand Dalichand Gujar. The evidence consisted, firstly, of his statement made before the first-class magistrate and his further confession made before the committing magistrate, and his statement made in the Sessions Court; secondly, the deposition of the witness Kali; and thirdly, the deposition of the hospital assistant, Abdul Razak, taken by the committing magistrate. From the medical testimony, it appeared that there was a large wound in the front of the throat, one on the right side of the chest, one on the left side of the chest, and a superficial wound on the back of the neck. Death was attributed by the hospital assistant to the wound on the neck, which could have been produced by the sickle produced in the Sessions Court. Constable Krishnajee found the corpse of the murdered man in the stream, and he took it just as he found it to the hospital assistant; so that, the Sessions Judge said, there was little reason to doubt that death was the result of the blows inflicted, and that the man was murdered. Before the magistrate on the 12th and 20th July, the accused made a clean breast of it and admitted that he went with Narayen who had provided himself with a sickle; that they sat waiting under trees; that Narayen desired him to tell him when the deceased was coming; that on the deceased entering the river, Narayen attacked him with the sickle; and on Narayen asking accused if he had come merely to look on, the accused seized the head of the victim, when Narayen inflicted several other blows; and that they left the dead man in the river—blood having fallen on the accused's dhotar. During the preliminary enquiry, he repeated this story. In the Sessions Court, he stated that Narayen attacked the deceased and struck him with the sickle, and that on Narayen telling him to hold the deceased, the accused caught hold of his left hand, and Narayen then gave him another blow on his throat, and he died at once. The Sessions Judge told the jury to give the fullest consideration to the prisoner's statement, because though he had never admitted that he struck any blow himself, it was for the jury to see whether by law he had really committed the offence or not. Now as to the direct evidence of the witness Kali, the Sessions Judge remarked that if she was to be believed, she saw the accused and Narayen sitting under the mango tree and prickly-pear. She saw the deceased enter the river and Narayen attack him, and she added that the accused took the sickle from Narayen and struck the deceased with it. The jury unanimously found the accused guilty of murder; and in consideration of his youth and the subordinate part played by him in the offence, the Sessions Judge sentenced him to transportation for life.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, rejected the appeal.

IMPERATRIX VS. NARAYEN VALAD UMAJEE.

The accused in this case, who was tried with the prisoner in the last case, was found guilty of murder and was sentenced by Mr. Crowe to death. Mr. Vasudeo Jogiekar appeared for the accused at the hearing of his appeal before their Lordships, who, after taking into consideraton all the circumstances of the case and the arguments of the advocate, dismissed the appeal, and confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the accused.

DACOITY ON THE NASIK ROAD.

IMPERATRIX VS. BALA VALAD RAGHU.

The accused appealed from a decision of the Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, who, on the 13th April last, convicted the accused of committing dacoity in two instances and sentenced him for the first offence to four years' rigorous imprisonment, and for the second to six months.

The accused and one Vithu valad Gunajee were charged, under Section 395, with committing dacoity by robbing Mahadu Dhondi and Babajee Gurav, on the 19th February last. The case for the prosecution was that, on the day in question, the complainants were proceeding from Narayangaon on the Nasik road in a cart, when they were attacked by some six or seven men, the cart stopped, and stones thrown. They were stripped of all their valuables, including cash, clothes, and one or two ornaments. The foujdar, on hearing of the offence, suspected that it was committed by some people of the Thakar caste. He made enquiries and obtained information that the accused Bala was mixed up in the affair, and that he had hidden the property in the jungle. The accused made a confession and produced an ear-ring, a silver ring, and other articles, which were buried in a field. Some other property was produced from a nulla in the jungle of Pimpalgaon. In his confession accused stated he was taken by force by other persons whom he named. He took no part in the robbery, but he admitted that he took some of the property at Raghu's request to keep for him. The accused said in the Sessions Court that the articles were previously concealed by the police, and that he was made to dig them up. It was hardly likely, said the Sessions Judge, that the police would enter into such a conspiracy which would involve letting off the guilty persons in order to fasten the guilt on innocent persons. The jury found the accused guilty, and his companion not guilty; and the Sessions Judge sentenced the accused as mentioned above.

Their Lordships, after taking the evidence into consideration, rejected the appeal.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

THE next meeting of the Indian National Congress is to be held at Madras, and already we hear the local wire-pullers of the movement are abroad trying to collect the necessary funds. Over two thousand delegates, it is said, from all parts of India are expected to attend, though of course any estimate so far in advance must be pure guessing. A special pavilion has to be erected for the meeting, and the crowd of delegates will have to be lodged and messed. The Congress delegate is frequently an individual of very advanced notions, who expects after the labours of speaking or listening, as the case may be, to be regaled with good cheer, and in some cases with the inspiriting beverages characteristic of Occidental civilisation. But this costs money. At the last meeting of the Congress which was held at Madras some five years ago, the entertainment and other expenses amounted to about thirty thousand rupees, a sum considerably exceeding the balance in the hands of the local committee. This time, therefore, it is proposed that the Congress committee should charge each of the delegates Rs. 10 for expenses during the three days of the meeting. It is possible that this decision, if carried into effect, may have the result of reducing the attendance, but apparently there is no help for it, as the local public of Madras seem to have taken the coming visit of the Congress with extraordinary apathy. On the last occasion there was plenty of promising of subscriptions, though a good deal of difficulty later on about payment; but this year it appears that few have been inclined even to promise anything, and the wire-pullers in despair were confronted with the prospect of having no Congress meeting at all. At last it was resolved to institute a house-to-house visitation. A party of wire-pullers are told off for each particular quarter of the city; they visit every inhabitant in turn, and make him pay up there and then before they quit his premises. They next sally forth into the bazaars and represent to the people that they are making collections for a good and charitable cause. The smallest amount is received from one pie upwards, and all the money thus collected is disbursed into the Congress treasury. Instructions, it is said, have been forwarded to the towns in the mofussil to follow a similar system, and we shall no doubt be informed later on that subscriptions poured in from the poor and ignorant people of South India. In one respect the Madras meeting this year will be unattended by the *eclat* which surrounded the last. On that occasion Lord Connemara invited the delegates to a special garden party at Government House, and showed them a great deal of attention; but things have changed since then.—*Pioneer*.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES SESAMUM.

THE first forecast of the Til (Sesamum) crop of the Central Provinces, season 1894, is as follows:—Til is sown later than cotton, and the heavy rain of July has hindered the sowings in Hoshangabad and Chhatisgarh, which are estimated to be below the average, and from the same cause the condition of the plants in those tracts is not very satisfactory, but may improve. On the other hand, in Saugor and Damoh sowings are on a larger scale than usual, and prospects are at present fairly good. Altogether, the weather of the last two weeks with lighter rain has been generally beneficial, enabling late sowings to be extended and earlier sown plants to be weeded. About a fifth of the til of the Provinces is grown as a cold-weather crop and will be sown next month; of the autumn til, the prospects of about half are fairly good, and of half rather poor.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON.

The first Cotton forecast of the Central Provinces, season 1894, reads:—Early rain in June enabled cotton-sowings to be started in good time, and in all the important cotton-growing tracts the operations were facilitated by moderate rain, with short breaks during the latter part of June and the beginning of July. Crops germinated well, and weeding started, but was impeded temporarily by heavy falls of rain in the third week of July. A timely break in the last week of July was very beneficial, and the weather has since been favourable. Crops in all the districts where cotton exports are important, are progressing satisfactorily, and prospects of a full outturn are decidedly good. The above remarks apply to 75 per cent of the cotton area of the Provinces. In Hoshangabad, Saugor and Chhattisgarh heavy rain has done some damage, but fortunately these are all districts where cotton is of minor importance.

N.-W. P. COTTON.

The first forecast of the Cotton crop of the N.-W. P. and Oudh for 1894 is as follows:—The rains commenced in good time for the sowing of cotton crop, and were fairly continuous from the latter part of June upto the beginning of July. A break then ensued which lasted upto the end of July. In August the rains have been heavy and continuous upto date. Germination is reported to have been good every where. In some places the vitality of the plants is reported to have suffered from the want of rain in July; and weeding was impeded by heavy and continuous rain in August. The area under cotton has been estimated at 10 per cent. greater than last year. This relates to condition upto the 10th of August.

N.-W. P. TIL.

The first forecast of the Til crop of the N.-W. P. and Oudh for 1894 has been issued:—The rains, it is shown, were timely and favourable to the sowing of the Til crop. Germination was good. The rainfall was heavy in the beginning of July and in August, which some-what interfered with the proper weeding of the crop; while the break in the latter half of July did some damage to the growth of the plants in some parts of the Province. This relates to the condition upto the 10th of August.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

AN EXCHANGE REMEDY FOR INDIA.

MR. FRED ATKINSON, of the Financial Department, writing to the *Englishman* on this subject, says:—

In Mr. Lindsay's letter published in your issue of August 8, he approves of the threshing out in your columns of the differences which exist in our views on the proper exchange remedy for India. In this I entirely agree, but it must not be thought that we are attempting to cut each other's throats; on the contrary, it seems to me that we are strengthening the cause we advocate by agreeing on the main principle, and discussing the details in such a way, as to leave those qualified to judge to decide for themselves how that principle can be the most safely and wisely carried out.

Our points of disagreement are:—

1. Who should hold the gold reserve in England, sell drafts in India, and pay drafts in London?
2. The amount of the sterling reserve.
3. The policy of holding part of the reserve in England and part in India.

In regard to the first point, Mr. Lindsay considers that the Bank of England can best carry out the various duties required, while my opinion is that some other agency should be emyloyed, and the simplest plan appears to be to amalgamate the Presidency banks in India, and establish a branch in London, or to leave the banks as they now are, and establish a branch to each in London.

In my previous letters, I endeavoured to show why it would not be a wise policy to entrust the Bank of England with the duty, but even if it were, would the bank consent to undertake it? Professor Foxwell in his review on Mr. Lindsay's scheme apparently thought not. He said: "Again it seems more than doubtful whether the Bank of England would undertake the agency, and the risk involved in securing the convertibility of the rupee even in consideration of the 1d. outturn allowed upon the operation." And even if the bank management consented, would the Home Government permit it; and, more important still, would it be lawful? The reply is at least doubtful, and it would, therefore, be dangerous to build up a scheme dependent on such a condition. If, therefore, the bank declined, or had to decline the duty, what alternative would Mr. Lindsay propose, always remembering that it would be impossible to turn the India Office into a bank, even only to carry out such simple operations as holding a gold reserve, receiving money for drafts on India, and paying money for drafts in London.

On the second point Mr. Lindsay writes: "I am ready to admit that the larger the sterling reserve is the safer will it be, but Mr. Atkinson should show that the expenditure he advocates is necessary."

A man builds a large mansion with fire-proof bricks, and fills it with costly treasures. He is assured that a fire is an impossibility, but more cautious advice is also given, that there is still a risk, though in what particular direction it is impossible to say. He accepts the bolder advice, and does not insure his treasures. Five, ten, perhaps fifteen years pass, and all goes well, till one day, in some way impossible to trace, a fire breaks out, and the whole of the contents of the house are lost, and the owner has the satisfaction of knowing that if he had paid a small sum annually in insurance he would at least have got back the value, and might even in time have replaced what he had lost.

So it is with any scheme for a gold standard for India. A reserve of £5 millions might be sufficient, perhaps for years, but it would take very little for a war, a panic, or a famine to turn the balance of trade against India to a much larger extent, and it would certainly be wiser to guard against such a possibility. Mr. Lindsay replies that he does guard against such a risk by the condition that the Indian Government in England is to buy up all surplus rupees exported, melt them down, and sell them as bullion. But it appears to me that this remedy may be likened to the case of a vessel, which, in order to save time and expense, clings to the shore, and a sudden storm coming on flounders on to the rocks. Attempts are made to save her by throwing her cargo overboard, which may or may not be successful; the probabilities are that they will not, but even if they are, the vessel will not only have lost her cargo, but she will be certain to be more or less damaged, and will have gained a bad name, all circumstances that will hamper her future success.

It is the possibility of such a risk that it is wiser to avoid by holding a larger reserve. The cost of Mr. Lindsay's scheme, assuming that the bank will decline their co-operation, would be £150,000 a year. The cost of a reserve of £30 millions under my scheme would be £450,000 a year, a difference of £300,000; and this seems a very small sum to pay as insurance on the millions involved.

Lastly, in regard to the third point. Without an actual gold currency in India, the convertibility of the rupee can only be secured by a gold reserve in England, but it is only necessary to hold sufficient there to render the gold standard absolutely safe under ordinary circumstances. If the whole of the £30 millions was kept in England, it would all cost 3 per cent., but if what is not required in London was brought out to India, that portion could be utilised as part of the note reserve and part of the present rupee reserve; and would cost the country nothing. Mr. Lindsay objects to this because "legal tender coins, or the substance of which they are composed, are the only proper note reserve; and if the note reserve is unnecessarily large, the surplus should be invested in securities that will yield a profit, not in gold which will yield none."

As regards the legal tender question, I imagine that, when a gold standard is established in India, one of the first conditions will be to make gold legal tender for any amount; it is already legal tender under certain conditions, and this will obviously be extended. On the second point I may observe that the coin in the present Reserve Treasury cannot be invested in Government Securities, and as regards the note reserve, the present circulation is about 31 crores, and the amount invested is eight crores, and there is no reason to suppose that it would be safe to invest a larger amount with a gold standard than under present circumstances. It must always be remembered that a much larger margin between the circulation and the amount invested is necessary in Indian than in civilised countries. Besides this it would be quite possible to hold some portion of the minimum cash balance of the country in gold.

Mr. Lindsay also objects to gold being brought out to India on account of the "drain of gold," a point which the recent Currency Association manifesto specially referred to. By "drain of gold," I presume, is meant the well-known expression "appreciation of gold." On this question I invite reference to pages 31 to 33 of my pamphlet about which *Capital* wrote, "he argues very ably in support of the theory that the fall in gold prices has been caused more by the fall in the Indian Exchange than by any scarcity of gold." Professor Nicholson, I understand, has also recently argued in the same direction, and I venture to think that the gradual bringing out of £15 millions to India would not only not appreciate gold in its relation to commodities, but, if it assisted in giving permanency and stability to the enhanced value of the rupee, would actually cause the gold price of commodities to rise.

Lastly, on the question of the contraction of the currency by our respective methods. Mr. Lindsay's scheme entails the permanent prohibition to the import of silver bullion into India. It may be estimated that about 4½ crores of silver are required annually in India for other than currency purposes. To prohibit the import permanently would, therefore, cause considerable hardship to the natives of the country. Other political reasons also exist which would render the permanent prohibition to the import a matter of serious difficulty, and it may safely be predicted that no such policy would be adopted. When, therefore, Mr. Lindsay's gold reserve in England was exhausted, and it became necessary to buy rupees, melt them down, and sell the bullion in London, the price of silver would fall, and the bullion would be bought up for export to India, and thus assist in increasing the adverse balance of trade, while the probabilities are that its cheapness in India would bring rupees out of hoards, and thus prevent any real contraction of the currency. The sale of gold in India might, as Mr. Lindsay suggests, also be purchased by rupees out of hoards, but as there would be no alteration in its rupee price, the demand would not be increased, and the sale would have the effect of reducing the import of the metal, and thus assist in reversing the adverse balance of trade.

The object of a contraction of the currency is to lower prices in order to increase exports, but on this point attention is invited to page 16 of my pamphlet in which I argue that a contraction of the currency in India need not necessarily affect the balance of trade, whereas a stimulus to imports or the reverse must necessarily do so, and in this way the sale of gold in India would be more effective than the sale of rupees in London.

WHAT has happened at Gohna, writes the Lahore paper, is very much what recent expert opinion has led us to expect. It was generally agreed that from its composition, weight, and thickness, the enormous pile of rubbish, which blocks up the mouth of the valley, was more than able to withstand the hydrostatic pressure to which it would be subjected before overflow occurred. The only difficulty in the way of an exact forecast of what would happen was the extent to which percolation might prevail before the brim was reached. As it turned out, percolation was free, and went on increasing after the level of the lake had risen to the upper strata of the dam, and in the result went far to prevent any sudden catastrophe. The body of water which escaped, when the upper layers gave way, seems to have been even smaller than was looked for. It has scoured out the narrow valley through which before the slip the river took its course to the Alaknanda, but the damage it has done has been comparatively slight. Loss of life had, of course, been carefully provided against. Though the crisis is now past, all danger is not yet over. Telegrams from the lake say the receding water shows that the banks have been much eaten away. Heavy slips into the lake are, therefore, not unlikely, and these would mean the displacement of great bodies of water which would be infinitely more destructive than the overflow which has taken place from the breach of the top of the dam.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, do not be disheartened. PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates Brain Powers, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Is a special food for the fatigued and overworked with brain or body. Rs. 3 and Rs. 7, of MADON, SONS & Co.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE GOHNA FLOOD.

THE morning of Sunday, 26th August, found the small body of British officers assembled at Hardwar prepared for the solution of the Gohna problem. For some months the executive officers had been engaged in making all possible arrangements to meet the anticipated collapse of the embankment of the Gohna Lake. The first duty fell upon the Irrigation Department, to provide for the safety of the Ganges Canal. The destruction of the upper works would have involved wide-spread loss and suffering. It would take a considerable time and cost enormous sums of money to reconstruct the elaborate series of dam, weir and regulator by which the passage of water into the upper reaches of the canal is controlled. This would have inevitably interrupted irrigation through most of the districts between Saharanpur and Cawnpore for a long period, and it is very doubtful how far the agricultural classes are prepared to provide the water necessary to their crops by other artificial means in the event of the breakdown of the canal. The regulator at Mayapur was, accordingly, protected by an elaborate system of boulder embankments extending over the whole position where danger might be apprehended: and as the result showed, these protective works, planned with admirable skill and patience, effectually served the purpose for which they were intended.

The next duty was that which fell on the district officials, to provide means for warning the population of the lowlands likely to be invaded by the flood and to give them due notice before the occurrence of the inevitable catastrophe to remove their families, cattle and other property to a place of safety on the highlands bordering the Gangetic Valley. To secure this object stations were established in suitable positions, each provided with a guard and a collection of drums, fireworks, &c., by which the signal of approaching dangers, might be duly communicated. The occurrence of some previous floods in this season of excessive rain gave a salutary warning of what mother Ganges probably intended, and the result was that before the destruction of the dam most of the people of the low country had removed their families and property to the highlands in the neighbourhood.

The telegrams received from Gohna in succession during the night of Saturday, 25th August, announced at midnight a very heavy rush of water over the dam: that up to 12-30 a.m. the lake had fallen twenty-five feet: at 3 a.m. it was wired that the fall up to 1-45 a.m. had been thirty-five feet, about 6 a.m. a telegram arrived to the effect that a very heavy flood was to be expected, the lake being all but empty at 5-24 a.m. It was not till 10-30 a.m., to the great relief of the anxiety of all concerned, that the news came down that the actual fall of the lake level had been only three hundred and twenty feet. As it was, the resulting flood was serious enough. Had almost the whole contents of the Gohna Lake been discharged within about two hours, as the first news plainly indicated, it was impossible to calculate the extent of the disaster which would have occurred.

Nothing short of absolute ruin could have occurred to the towns of Hardwar and Kankhal and the head-works of the canal, which are within about 20 miles from where the Ganges debouches through the Lachman Jhula gorge into the plains. Besides this the consequences to the lowlands further down the river must have been most disastrous. It was feared that the flood would take the form of a wall of water sweeping everything before it which happily was not the case. It was also very fortunate that the dam collapsed at this particular time. There had been an unprecedented series of heavy floods in the Ganges during the earlier part of the rainy season, and had the flood occurred while the Ganges was high, the result would have been much more disastrous. As late as 20th August there was a flood which rose within two feet of the record flood of 1880. As it happened the water was low. It was also fortunate that the flood came down during the day time and in fine weather.

The observers posted on the high ground above the town of Hardwar noticed a rise in the river about 9 a.m. The approach of the flood was heralded by a line of trees and rubbish, sticks, straw, thatches and the like, much of which was possibly left on the higher ground by former floods. Gradually the river rose and this continued for about three hours, by which time there had been a rise of twelve feet, or about the point at Hardwar of the record flood of September, 1880, which caused wide-spread loss of men and cattle in the Gangetic Valley.

The scientific aspects of the flood will be, of course, discussed by experts. But it is now perhaps possible to explain why the collapse of something like half the dam of the Gohna Lake caused results much less destructive than was anticipated. It must be remembered that the Gohna Lake is about 150 miles above Hardwar, and that the river course is extremely winding, the valley is deep and in some places, particularly that known as the "Leap of the Kakar" or bar king deer, the cliffs approach so closely as to leave only a very narrow passage for the water. Here it is probable that the mass of trees and rubbish which came down with the water headed it up, at least temporarily, and rendered the rush into the lower reaches of the river much less sudden and destructive.

When the flood was at its height about noon the view from the heights above Hardwar was as fascinating as it was terrible. Enormous trees were swept along at a pace of about 10 miles an hour; most of these seem to have gone down what is known as the Nila Dhara, or "Blue Stream," which as every visitor to Hardwar will remember, carries perhaps two thirds of the river, while the remainder passes down along the ghats and temples of Hardwar and forms the source whence the Ganges Canal by means of a weir and regulator at Mayapur between Hardwar and Kankhal takes its supply. The fact then that much of the heavier timber and rubbish followed the larger stream conduced to the safety of the canal works.

Among the rubbish brought down opposite Hardwar at least, no bodies of men or cattle were visible. The precautions in the upper course of the Alaknanda to avert loss of life seem to have been effectual. Very little, too, of household property, judging by what was swept down, seems to have been lost. A quantity of carved and painted wood-work door-posts, and the like were subsequently found piled up at the canal weir, and were possibly relics of the town of Srinagar which lies in low ground in the Alaknanda Valley, and must have been to a large extent demolished.

The appearance of the flood under the Balawali bridge over the Ganges between the Bijnor and Saharanpur districts appear to have been magnificent. A continuous stream of trees and other debris was swept under the arches of the bridge, with here and there the body of a pig, bullock or pony: but here, too, the loss of animal life appears to have been insignificant. A couple of cows were swept down from one of the islands opposite Hardwar, from which the owners, in spite of warning, failed to remove their cattle: one at least of these was recovered alive in a back-water below Khankhal.

After midday the flood began to diminish rapidly. It must be remembered that it was the result of a sudden discharge of lake water into the river, and the flood was not, as was the case in 1880, reinforced by floods caused by continuous rain along all the upper tributaries of the Ganges, such as the Solani and other streams which rise in the Siwaliks. The flood, then, in all probability, was much mitigated in violence as it was able to disperse along the brodening valley lower down, and it may be hoped that its effect was much less destructive. In Hardwar and the neighbourhood, at any rate, the destruction has been slight. The sacred city with its temples and ghats, the famous bathing pools at the Har-ki-pairi and Bhimgoda is safe. Lower down the Mayapur weir is thickly blocked with trees and the debris of Srinagar, but otherwise uninjured. One of the water-gates of the canal regulator and one of the lower wing walls have been broken down, and some silt has been carried into the canal: but the great work of Sir Proby Cautley has justified the confidence of that distinguished engineer, and is practically uninjured. Some reconstruction of the embankments above Hardwar may be found necessary; but the canal will remain able to supply during the coming winter and spring the water necessary for the great reaches of wheat and barley which owe their existence to it.

The town of Kankhal has suffered rather more, as it is exposed to the force of the undivided river. A few houses have been injured, and the bazaar and shops filled with silt: but now that the danger is practically over the people are congratulating themselves on the smallness of the loss. For a few days they will be rather damp and uncomfortable: but they may anticipate an increased income from the bodies of pilgrims who will visit a place so closely connected with the most sacred associations of Hinduism. The general feeling of the people then is at present decidedly one of congratulation at their escape from a great danger. The lake has not been, we know, nearly completely emptied, but it may be hoped that the portion of the dam which still holds up part of the lake is of materials sufficiently firm to resist immediate collapse, and now that the weight of the incumbent water has been greatly reduced, the prospects of any immediate repetition of a catastrophe are much diminished.—*Pioneer*.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 31.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.

During interruption of Corean lines telegrams for Seoul, Chemulpo, and Genzan can be forwarded by post from Fusan. See Rule 123, Section 3, Telegraph Guide.

With effect from Saturday, the 1st September, and until further orders, the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be decreased to rupees three and annas nine via Suez and Teheran, five annas less via Turkey, two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Press messages from India and Burma to United Kingdom no change. Complete revised tariff to all other places will shortly be issued and to be acted on from date of receipt. Rates decreased by one anna to Siam and Cochin China via Moulmein, Penang via Madras, Bushire via Karachi. Rates decreased by two annas to all places in Russia (Europe) except Russia including Caucasus via Suez, Turkey (Europe) via Fao, Teheran, Batoum, or Teheran, Roumania, Annam, and Singapore, via Moulmein, or Madras Cochin China via Madras, Siam via Madras, Aden via Bombay, Persia (except Gulf) via Bushire, Turkey (Asia) all places via Fao or Teheran, Batoum, Egypt all places via Turkey El Arich or Suez. Rates decreased by three annas Russia including Caucasus via Suez, Turkey (Europe) via Suez, or Teheran, Odessa, Hongkong via Madras or Moulmein, Penang via Moulmein, Russia (Asia) via Teheran North America. All places (except Bahama Island and Bermuda) via Turkey Teheran or Suez and N. A. Cables New South Wales, South and West Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand. All via Madras. Rates decreased by four annas Shanghai via Madras or Moulmein, Zanzibar via Bombay, Aden, New South Wales, South and West Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand via Moulmein. Rates decreased by five annas Japan via Madras, Mauritius and Durban via Bombay, Aden, Queensland via Madras or Moulmein. Rates decreased by six annas Fusan and New Caledonia via Moulmein or Madras, Japan via Moulmein.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	71 76	57 85	59 04	51 68
Friday, August 31st	0 13	0 70	0 52	0 4
Total	71 89	58 55	59 56	51 72
Total fall to August 31st, 1893	72 80	62 69	60 87	57 62
Total fall to August 31st, 1892	92 84	72 78	71 02	73 83

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 31st OF AUGUST 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced, to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·724	Calm	1	86·6	77·4	91	1·00	23·53	+1·61
Agra	29·685	NW	6	79·6	76·2	98	0·88	27·25	+5·54
Cawnpore	29·773	Calm	2	88·8	78·1	91	...	35·48	...
Allahabad	29·739	WNW	2	90·6	78·3	91	...	42·99	...
Jhansi	29·764	SW	3	85·1	74·2	91	1·90	38·76	+8·77
Jacobabad	29·692	SSE	4	102·5	78·6	70	...	0·20	−2·47
Karachi	29·744	WSW	12	85·5	76·8	76	...	18·63	+13·09
Jeypore									
Ajmere	29·808	Calm	8	89·9	74·6	81	0·15	17·61	+0·45
Deesa	29·783	WSW	8	88·2	73·7	76	...	17·83	−2·92
Ahmedabad	29·817	Calm	...	88·2	76·6	82	...	42·95	...
Bhuj	29·776	SW	12	92·5	73·4	74	...	24·22	+14·74
Rajkot	29·797	SW	8	89·9	69·8	82	...	44·88	+21·71
Veraval	29·819	Calm	2	85·1	74·8	91	...	21·78	...
Neemuch	29·816	WSW	8	83·7	72·7	83	...	15·91	−5·80
Indore	29·807	WSW	4	87·5	69·1	86	0·01	18·85	−4·28
Saugor	29·780	W	5	87·3	72·1	92	...	52·71	+16·63
Jubbulpore	29·773	Calm	1	84·4	74·6	83	...	42·06	−3·95
Hoshangabad	29·792	SW	2	88·8	74·7	87	...	40·32	+5·01
Khandwa	29·791	W	7	88·2	73·7	86	...	26·14	+4·13
Raipur	29·792	NNE	2	90·3	76·1	88	0·05	39·99	+2·04
Nagpur	29·785	N	4	92·8	75·1	91	2·31	35·01	+1·29
Amraoti	29·780	Calm	3	93·1	73·8	78	...	27·06	+2·83
Akola	29·787	W	8	92·4	76·3	78	...	19·80	−3·92
Surat	29·828	WNW	12	89·6	76·6	80	...	41·02	+4·75
Malogaon	29·817	WNW	6	87·4	74·6	70	...	9·15	−4·59
Bombay	29·835	ESE	5	81·1	75·8	91	0·02	51·43	−6·64
Poona	29·851	WSW	9	85·5	69·9	84	...	17·19	+2·37
Aurangabad	29·812	NW	3	83·4	72·2	50	...	9·26	...
Sholapur	29·832	NW	10	87·2	68·5	88	0·47	8·33	−8·36
Ratnagiri	29·841	Calm	2	84·9	72·9	91	0·35	82·92	−8·72
Belgaum	29·829	WNW	7	79·3	64·8	88	0·08	38·33	+5·61
Goa	29·839	N	6	81·1	73·4	95	...	75·34	...
Karwar	29·857	SW	2	82·2	73·1	87	...	79·81	−20·85
Mangalore	29·880	Calm	2	80·8	72·9	93	0·05	98·26	+6·01
Calicut	29·878	Calm	6	78·8	73·4	92	0·06	81·84	+3·11
Cochin	29·880	Calm	M	82·7	72·7	86	0·12	51·48	−8·75
Bangalore	29·833	WNW	10	75·7	66·3	83	...	13·11	−0·73
Secunderabad	29·893	NW	6	86·6	70·4	84	0·65	10·93	−8·99
Masulipatam	29·757	NNW	1	92·1	79·1	81	...	13·48	−4·79
Bellary	29·843	WNW	11	85·9	72·4	75	0·30	5·64	−0·76
Cuddapah	29·896	SW	4	88·0	73·2	88	0·72	20·88	+6·49
Madras	29·765	WSW	4	79·0	75·5	89	0·67	16·67	+6·13
Coimbatore	29·862	S	3	81·4	69·3	81	...	2·83	−1·02
Trichinopoly	29·820	WSW	5	83·1	75·8	75	...	7·93	+0·17
Negapatam	29·810	WSW	7	87·0	75·8	81	...	2·6	−5·15
Colombo	29·890	W	11	84·0	80·6	76	...	14·09	−2·88
Aden	29·776	E	8	96·9	79·8	77	...	0·07	−0·15

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. = 0·15 (71·51); G. T. H. = 0·70 (58·25); St. G. H. = 0·52 (59·56); C. P. = 0·02 (51·43).

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in several places to-day. The distribution is unchanged and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are south-easterly at Bombay and Jacobabad, southerly at Coimbatore, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bangalore and 14 at Bhuj. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 5° above the normal at Akola, Nagpur and Indor, while the minimum temperature variations are within 5° of the mean everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased largely at Nagpur and Sholapur and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Heavy rain has fallen at Nagpur (2·31), nearly two inches at Jhansi, about an inch at Agra, nearly three-quarters of an inch at Madras, Cuddapah and Secunderabad, about half an inch at Ratnagiri, about a quarter of an inch at Bellary, and light showers at Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Belgaum, Bombay and Indore. The low pressure area noticed in yesterday's report has filled up considerably, but still lies over the country about Bangalore and Madras, where the weather is slightly unsettled. Light to moderate local scattered showers are probable on the West Coast between [illegible] and Bombay, in the [illegible] and North-West Provinces.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

Pressure has increased over the whole of India, more especially in North-East India, where pressure is again in moderate to considerable excess. A very shallow depression continues off the west coast of the Bay, but it shows no sign of developing into a storm. Winds have increased on the Burma coast, and Burma has again received moderate to heavy rain. Winds are light to moderate at the head of the Bay. Humidity and rainfall are increasing in Bengal. Barisal reports two inches of rain; Dhubri and Durbhanga, each one inch; the North-Western Provinces again received fairly general rain. Bareilly and Jhansi have had two inches; and Delhi, one inch. Moderate local rain has fallen in some parts of the Central Provinces and the Deccan, but rainfall on the whole is less in the Peninsula. Chanda and Nagpur report two inches; Ahmednagar and Hyderabad, one; Sholapur and Bijapur, half an inch. Ordinary monsoon conditions continue. The Bombay current is now very weak, but the Bengal current is strengthening slightly at the head of the Bay, and is hence growing heavier. Rain has fallen in North-East India.

THE DISASTER TO AN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

A DESPATCH recounting an interview with Captain Bottolfsen, who commanded the Ragnvald Jarl, the vessel which conveyed the Wellman Arctic Expedition to Spitzbergen, has been cabled to New York. The explorers underwent great hardships and many perilous adventures. Captain Bottolfsen says the expedition reached Walden Island on May 17, when the pack-ice was already becoming troublesome. On the 24th Mr. Wellman and his party started northwards, and four days later the screwing of the ice commenced in earnest, the icebergs towering on every side of the vessel, yardarm high. On that same day, while the crew were drinking their afternoon coffee, the ice suddenly closed in, and the Ragnvald Jarl was crushed like a matchbox. The water rushed in with terrific force, and all fled ashore. The entire catastrophe occupied but four or five minutes. Provisions and boats had, however, been already taken ashore, and as the vessel fortunately did not sink, but hung on the edge of the ice, it was possible to save a considerable quantity of stores, especially of coal, which was obtained by breaking a hole in the side of the ship. Until a proper hut could be constructed out of the wreckage, however, the crew were compelled to shelter in a large dog kennel. An express party was at once despatched to convey news of the disaster to Mr. Wellman, who was overtaken at Marten Island. Mr. Wellman himself, with Mr. Dodge and two others, returned to Walden Island, and a council was held, at which Captain Bottolfsen, Herr Wastfeldt, and a sailor declared themselves willing to attempt the perilous southward journey and report the fate of the ship. The heavy pack-ice prevented their immediate departure, however, so that when Sandbo, the mate, Jeorson, Winship, and Heyerdahl returned on June 23, owing to lack of provisions and troubles from icewater, with orders and mails from Mr. Wellman, who had again gone northward, the party were still at Walden Island. They were not able to leave until June 27, when Bottolfsen, Wastfeldt, Winship, Heyerdahl, and Honde finally set out, taking with them a small 12-foot aluminium boat. For four weeks in snow and storm across the treacherous pack the party struggled on, sometimes hauling their boat over the ice and sometimes sailing or rowing. In this manner they covered 250 miles south along Spitzbergen. Nearly all their clothes and much of their other equipment had to be thrown away to lighten the boat, which was overloaded. The passage across Honlopen Strait was particularly difficult and dangerous. The boat lay but a few inches above the water. Midway across the Strait open water was encountered, and during the boat's journey a terrific storm from the south-east struck them, rendering their position highly perilous. Everyone was wet to the skin, and the cold was intense. The nights of July 10 and 12 are described as having been simply awful. Having reached the western shore of the Strait, Winship, Heyerdahl, and Wastfeldt crossed on land to Hekla Hook, where they rejoined the boat as well as the other members of the party. They then continued to sail over the Treurenberg fjord, where the three abovementioned again went on shore and marched to the west of Verlegn Hook, whence the boat was sailed to Mosil Bay. Here an old gig was found and repaired. Both boats then attempted to cross the bay, but were compelled to return by fog and ice. On the 15th July the boats made a second venture, but when nearly across the fjord the ice became so dense that it was impossible to proceed. The gig was then left behind, and the party proceeded over the ice, hauling the aluminium boat with them. Near Grey Hook open water was again found, but the sea between that place and Welcome Point was blocked by ice. The party rowed in a south-westerly direction to some islands, where the scanty commissariat was replenished with sea birds' eggs and fuel. Seven Norwegian sealers were sighted to the east of Norse Islands, but all attempts to signal to them were ineffectual. At length, the party reached Norse Bay, where they found Nordenskjold's hut with the provisions and depot maintained by the Tromso Shippers' Association. They rounded Welcome Point on July 19, and were taken on board the sloop Malyger, which conveyed them to Tromso. They landed Heyerdahl at Dane's Island, with Herr Oyen, who was well, but still declined to leave. It is added that Herr Oyen declared that he preferred to be left alone as he could not have as a companion the man whom he wished to have. During the coast journey the explorers luckily shot a few Polar bears and reindeer. The aluminium boats were of the greatest service to the expedition, but the dogs had to be shot, as they got sore feet. The party of six left on Walden Island will, it is thought, be rescued by one of the sealers, as the ice and weather conditions have changed so much for the better that they could now proceed eastward.

A "MOCK DIVORCE."

THE GAY YOUNG WIDOW'S CONQUESTS.

THE curtain has just dropped (writes the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) over the last scene of one of those curious little life dramas so frequently enacted in Vienna, which smack more of mediæval romance than of contemporary worldly wisdom, and the spectators are even now communicating their impressions of the performance to each other. The hero was a penniless son of Mars, one of the mob of gentlemen who strut with ease, pen poetic advertisements in the newspapers to catch the eye of a wealthy lady in search of a husband, and whose living and working may be completely summed up in the line—"A youth of frolics, an old age of cards." The lady was young, pretty, rich, highly connected, and a widow. Her late husband had left her two children and one million florins. Before she had cast off her weeds, the young officer came upon the scene, saw her, and conquered her. He owed something to his country besides his life, and the lady determined to wed him and wipe away her tears and his debts at one stroke. Her friends were furious, and told her that if she threw herself thus away they would close their hearts and their houses to her for the rest of their natural lives. But the lady, self-willed and obstinate, refused to be guided by meddlesome relatives and resolved to remain "mistress of herself though China fall." The wedding day dawned at last, and the sight of the gallant young lieutenant caused the widow's heart to sing for joy. This may be regarded as the first act which culminated in a wedding tour and a second honeymoon.

Then came the second act, which opened with a long period of domestic happiness—"the only bliss of Paradise that has survived the fall"—the Paradise being one of the most picturesque spots of Tyrol, a quaint old town in which was situated the favourite residence of the great Paracelsus. In this delightful "land of drowsy bed" the young lieutenant's regiment was stationed, and, as the two really loved each other, they took no note of time. At last, however, a change came o'er their dream, and the calm pleasures of wedded life began "to smack of noyance and unrest." The lady pined for the gay life of a big city, and asked her husband to petition his superiors to be transferred to Vienna. He, equally convinced that "variety's the very spice of life, that gives it all its pleasure," approved the plan, and drew up a pathetic request to this effect. It was refused. Then he wrote another, threatening to resign in case his demand should not be granted. The authorities were obdurate, and the young lieutenant had no choice but to exchange the becoming uniform of his regiment for the ungainly garments of the civilian, whereupon the pair proceeded to Vienna and plunged into the vortex of pleasures that swallows up the time, fortunes, and lives of so many. He became a member of a fashionable club, where he spent most of his days and nights, and she joined a number of benevolent societies founded for the purpose of reviving genuine Christianity in everyday life. Absence makes the heart grow fonder was the principle on which they both were endeavouring to act, and they soon found that they could implicitly rely upon it.

One evening at the opera the lieutenant discovered an old friend whom he had lost sight of for years, and his joy thereat knew no bounds. He was all the more pleased to find, when he presented him to his wife, that she too had known the friend ever since—"ever since she could remember," she said. All three then went home and had supper to celebrate their meeting after so many years. One morning, it might be two or three weeks after this, the ex-lieutenant had just given the last brush to his glossy hat and was departing to his club for the day when his wife, presenting her cheek as usual for the farewell kiss, seemed suddenly to remember something, and said, "Oh, while I think of it, darling, could you give me a few minutes in your study? I have something to consult you about." "Certainly, my angel, a whole hour if you desire it." But as he spoke a cloud came over his smiling features, for he expected a reprimand for his absenteeism, and perhaps even a little scene, of which, like most husbands, he had a holy horror.

In the study, the lady began thus—"I wish to say, darling, that I do not feel any longer the happiness that once was mine." The husband listened unmoved, convinced that this was but the overture to the music he expected, and made no remark, determined to allow the storm to burst over his devoted head. But the continuation of his spouse's discourse rendered him absolutely speechless. "I should like," she said, "to propose that we—hm—eh—should—eh—separate." "What ?Separate? Are you in your senses, my angel?" exclaimed the cittizen of clubland, as soon as he was able to articulate. "Yes, dear, I am. But you are nervous. You take it far too tragically. I simply long for a change. I don't know what it is, but I am exhausted. Of course I do not dream of breaking with you for good—indeed, I could never survive such a calamity. But let us separte just for a season, you know; we shall love each other all the better for the change. Even now I adore you, you naughty boy." She talked on in this strain till she gained her point. The husband feared to make matters worse by [illegible], so he said at last "[illegible]; if you insist upon it, [illegible] how [illegible] divorce proceedings?" "The civ—divorce—proceedings? What do you mean?" stammered the husband, before whose eyes the universe grew dark, as the Arabs put it. "So it's divorce you want? That, then, is what you were driving at? Good heavens! [illegible] has it come to this?" But the lady once more poured out a stream of resistless eloquence, setting forth that what she really wanted was only a mock divorce. Proceedings would be taken, and then in the nick of time everything would be put right again. She would admit that it was a morbid fancy, but women often have such silly notions, and their realisation constitutes what they deem happiness. She would, of course, die rather than lose her beloved husband, who is her life, her everything; but she must ask him, if he really loves her, to humour her in this. Of course, she gained her point. The two separated "for a few weeks," and the lady meanwhile instructed the family solicitor to institute proceedings for a divorce, on the ground of "incompatibility of character and mutual consent"—a motive which in an English Divorce Court would amount to collusion, and utterly defeat the object in view.

The ex-lieutenant then took bachelor's lodgings in a fashionable part of Vienna, but being possessed of no income of his own, and being unfitted by his life and training to gain his livelihood, made a number of debts. One day, when dunned by a creditor, he promised to pay up in a month, perhaps less, "as soon as he and his wife should be together again." "That is on St. Tibb's eve," brutally replied the creditor. "What do you mean? How dare you say such a thing to me here in my house?" shouted the now furious debtor, preparing to punish the tradesman. The latter, however, defended himself by means of a still more cruel explanation to the effect that the lady was already the mistress of his old comrade, whom he had lately met at the opera, and was about to wed him as her third lawful husband the moment her present marriage should be dissolved. This intelligence nearly killed the unfortunate man. He rushed out of his lodgings and drove hither and thither to his friends, asking their advice. They all confirmed the tradesman's statement—the whole city knew of the scandalous liaison long ago—the husband alone had noticed and suspected nothing. What was now to be done? Only one step could be taken, and he was resolved to take it. He would go at once to his solicitor and oppose the application for a dissolution of his marriage. No sooner said than done. Scarcely had he entered that gentleman's study than he was greeted cheerily with the words—"You have come in the very nick of time. I was about to wire you my congratulations. The Court pronounced the decree of divorce yesterday. You are now a free man again, and as such I offer you my heartfelt congratulations."

Lieutenant X left the office a broken-hearted man. Next day he was received as an indoor patient in the principal hospital of Vienna. What was the nature of his illness, and whether attempted suicide had anything to do with it, has not transpired, but two days after his death, and on the morrow of his simple funeral, his divorced wife was led to the altar for the third time by the comrade he had met at the opera. She has now just started on her third wedding tour, and is unspeakably happy once more.

CALENDAR.—SEPTEMBER, 1894.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter	Sept.	7th. 5h. 54·3m. a.m.
Full Moon	"	15th. 9h. 12·8m. a.m.
Last Quarter	"	22nd. 5h. 23·4m. p.m.
New Moon	"	29th. 10h. 35·3m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise.	Sun-set.	High Water.	Low Water.
Sat. 1	Cricket: Municipal vs. Ordnance; Y. M. C. A. vs. Telegraph; Y. M. C. A. vs. Islam Gymkhana; R. I. M. vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway; Ralli Brothers vs. L. N. Lancashire Regt.; B. V. A. vs. Military Medical: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Marine Battalion. Stanley Opera Company. Bombay Rifle Club Competition. English Mail expected per s. s. Thames.*	[illegible]	6 14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun. 2	Cricket: Baronet vs. Elphinstone; Hindu Gymkhana vs. Young Zoroastrians. 15th Sunday after Trinity.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mon. 3	Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Byculla Club, 4 p.m.; Parsee Gymkhana vs. Ralli Brothers; R. I. M. vs. Military Medical.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tues. 4	Gaiety Theatre: Orphean Dramatic Club. Kemp and Co. Meeting 4-30 p.m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wed. 5	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thur. 6	Gaiety Theatre: Orphean Dramatic Club. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Cricket: R. I. M. vs. Marine Battalion.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fri. 7	Half-Yearly General Meeting, Royal Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m. Departure of English Mail per s. s. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Left Aden at [illegible]

INQUIRE FOR GAMES [illegible] Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, [illegible] Articles, Invalids' Food, [illegible] and other useful articles [illegible] MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum [illegible]

LONDON PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS OF RECENT BOOKS.

ALL PERSONS having a knowledge of PITMAN'S SHORTHAND will hear of something to their Advantage by sending their Name and Full Address, clearly written, to ISAAC PITMAN and SONS, 1, Amen Corner, London, E.C. Non-Shorthand writers should lose no time in acquiring this Valuable Art because all who can employ it will find its practice both useful and profitable in every walk of life. Buy the Phonographic Teacher of R. A. SAGOON, Bombay, and ask for List of Prize competitions.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

PITT PRESS MATHEMATICAL SERIES.

ARITHMETIC FOR SCHOOLS. With or without Answers, By C. SMITH, M.A., Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. 3s. 6d.

EUCLID'S ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRY. Books I.-VI. Edited by H. M. TAYLOR, M.A., Fellow and formerly Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 4s. BOOKS I. & II., 1s. 6d.; BOOKS III. & IV., 1s. 6d.; BOOKS V. and VI. 1s. 6d.

ELEMENTARY ALGEBRA. By W. W. ROUSE BALL, M. A. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 4s. 6d.

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON PLANE TRIGONOMETRY. By E. W. HOBSON, Sc. D., F. R. S., Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College, Cambridge, and University Lecturer in Mathematics; and C. M. JESSOP, M.A., Fellow of Clare College. 4s. 6d.

MECHANICS AND HYDROSTATICS FOR BEGINNERS. By S. L. LONEY, M. A. 4s. 6d.

ELEMENTS OF STATICS AND DYNAMICS. By S. L. LONEY, M. A. Third Edition. 7s. 6d.

Part I.—ELEMENTS of STATICS. 4s. 6d.
Part II.—ELEMENTS of DYNAMICS. 3s. 6d.

LONDON: C. J. CLAY & SONS,
Cambridge University Press Warehouse,
AVE MARIA LANE.

NOW READY.

Size 12 by [illegible] inches. Full-Bound Cloth. Price, 7s. 6d. [illegible] Half-Bound Morocco. Price 14s.

AN ATLAS [illegible] INDIA. Containing Sixteen Coloured Plates of [illegible] and Plans of Cities. Size, 14 by 12 inches. With Historical and Statistical Letterpress by Sir W. W. HUNTER, K.C.S.I., and a Complete Index of Names.

[illegible] A. K. JOHNSTON,
[illegible] London, and all Booksellers throughout India.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The [illegible] Advertisements is as follows:—Not [illegible] Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No [illegible] Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

COMPASS PENDANTS in GOLD and [illegible]—We have received a very Choice Selection of the Latest Designs. Each Instrument being thoroughly tested and Guaranteed correct. Gold, Rs. 25 and Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 6 and Rs. 8.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED [illegible] PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE [illegible]ROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

DAILY IMPROVEMENTS are being made [illegible] SEWING MACHINES, and OURS are with LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, and Complete with Accessories [illegible] &c.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS.—[illegible] during the Monsoon. May be had of JOHN [illegible] & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

20,000 lbs. TEAS! FRESH SPRING CROP Selections!! From General Young[illegible] Gardens, Kangra Valley!! Really [illegible] unprecedentedly Low Rates from MORTON [illegible] Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a Competent SENIOR COMPOUNDER. Apply TREACHER & Co., Ld., Byculla.

WANTED, a First-class Competent Practical CARDER, for a Mill in Ahmedabad. Apply, stating terms, with testimonials, to "S.," care of this Office.

WANTED, an Experienced PARSEE as ACCOUNTANT, for the PUNJAB BANKING Co. [illegible] Salary, Rs. 100. Apply to the AGRA BANK, Ld., Bombay.

HIGH CLASS Indian Cigars, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 1-12 and 1-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are Manufactured from selected and thoroughly Matured pure Dindigul Tobacco. They are mild, aromatic and free-drawing Cigars, and the Facilities which are at our command, enable us to offer them at Lower rates than any other Firm in Bombay. We guarantee to exchange the [illegible] or return money if it is not approved of. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

[illegible] XAVIERITE, B.A. (Latin [illegible] Apply "JAL," care of this Office.

PICTURES MOUNTED and FRAMED [illegible] for Simla and Poona Exhibitions at extremely Moderate Rates.—BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY, Meadow Street.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, [illegible] Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had [illegible] Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good [illegible] We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wussler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. I. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS, & Co., 8, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MATHERAN.—TO LET.—"JEWAJEE HALL," a Commodious, Airy and very Comfortable Bungalow, commanding a Charming View of the Sea. It is centrally situated near the "Rugby Hotel" and the Gymkhana. Rent Moderate. Apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona.

FOR SALE.—A decked Teak-built, Copper fastened SAILING BOAT, bottom Yellow Metalled, 50' by [illegible]. Apply to PORT. OFFICER, Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price [illegible] each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel from—to—November and have received every attention. The Food was of excellent quality and plenty of it. The charges most moderate. I wish Mr. [illegible] the success he deserves. I am well satisfied, and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to his Hotel.—W. RAMSDEN.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, consisting of several Detached Bungalows, is situated on the Highest Spot, and is the nearest to Narel Station, Gymkhana, and Church. RE-OPENS in October.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA, near Railway Station. Good Table; Excellent Management. Rooms, Airy and Comfortable.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English, and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Biscuits and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 1.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters on eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, Containing Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 12th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tanna. W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crisp, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Golikarri:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Beilary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co. at Re 1.

MISS PEYTON, PORTRAIT and LANDSCAPE PAINTER, BANDORA HILL.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Published Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 8, Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay. In the Mofussil postage extra.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
H. J. BYRON'S Three-Act Comedy, entitled
"OUR BOYS,"
Will be produced at the
GAIETY THEATRE,
In Aid of the
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND,
by the above Club, on the
4TH and 6TH SEPTEMBER.

Members' Tickets, to be issued on Application to the HONORARY SECRETARY, will be numbered by Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Booking Office now open at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Pit Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 2 Boxes to hold 4 persons, Rs. 6; Back Seats, Re. 1. Doors open at 8-30 P.M. Overture 9 P.M.

N.B.—The B. B. & C. I. Ry. have kindly consented to run the Saturday midnight Train, leaving Colaba, for Bandora and Intermediate Stations, at 11-55 P.M. (Bombay Time). on both nights.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removable conditions of the refraction.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, LONDON.
Price List free on application.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS Instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot-Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS on the Cities and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL;

BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA
AND
H. P. SMITH, D. D. S.,
American Dentists,
No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings Esplanade, Fort.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2041 tons, Captain W S Corran, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, duty paid salt and three deck passengers.

THE Clan Line's s s Clan Mohroe, 1436 tons, Captain D Dall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (3rd August), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kangra, 1469 tons, Captain W Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr Tomlinson, Mr Hirjee, as cabin and ten deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Prsia S N Co's s s Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain T Hughes, which came in harbour on the 30th August, from Zanzibar, brought a general cargo, Mrs Sorabjee Merwanjee and two infants and 138 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 7759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (29th August), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr G W Obbard, Mr Lukhmidas, Subedar Burbar Khan and 106 deck.

THE German East Africa Co's s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain A Gauhe, cleared yesteaday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A J Tomlinson, Mr E Woodhouse, Lieut Lemos, Mr. R W Evans, Mr. P Schmidt, Mr. P V Scavinius, Mr and Mrs Ramansing, Mr and Mrs Janjoo and 190 deck.

THE French Mail Steamer Laseyne, 1151 tons, Captain L Blanc, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Garett, Mr Geo Garth, Mr C Nicond, Mr O C Underwood, Mr C Ardeshir, Mr Baharsingh and five deck. The vessel is consigned to M Maritime and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day, at 9 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, No. 7, per s. s. Imperator, Captain C Bechtinger:—For Trieste.—Mr. and Mrs F W Bickel and infant, Mrs Jerska, Captain, F Beauclerk, Lieutenant G V Watson, Dr K E Neumann, Mr J Duff, Mr B Hoffmand, Mr L Semitz, Mr F Kahane, Mr A Nicoll, Mr T Matcovich, and Mr M Seferovich. For Venice.—Mr and Mrs Reid, Revd and Mrs G Goettsching, and Miss Reid. For Port Said.—Mr J Cavadia and seventeen deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—AUGUST 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
D	Nairung Bullock					T Morrison & Co.
F	Safari	891	Gantic	Zanzibar		N F F Heyer & Co
K	Satrunjee	119				Shepherd & Co
K	Bahaduri	823	Keyzar	Not fixed		do
L	Kaveri	547	Fakira	Not fixed		do
L	Ponani	5470	Fakira	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
M	Sabarmati	523	G Ahmed	K Mandvi	1-9	S & Co
Q	Leander	1888	Robson	Dunkirk		Graham & Co
—	Hoseinee	994	Hughes	Mauritius		N F B P S N Co
30 Ton Crane	Brahmani	523	M Budroo	Marmagoa	11-8	

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Siam	1589	Weighell	China	6-9	P & O Co
4	Bisagno	1498	Barabino	China	8-9	C Barboro
6	Carthage	2453	M de Horne	London	7-9	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2313	Bechtinger	Trieste	1-9	A L S N Co
8	Brinkburn	2096	G Jacob		5-9	J Mackintosh & Co
11	Paula sp.	281	Breymann	Mauritius	4-9	N Jamsetjee
13	Worsley Hall	2172	Black	Not fixed		E Bates & Co
13	Aston Hall	2226	McFee	Not fixed		E Bates & Co
15	Brindisi	2129	Wright			P & O Co
16	Larnaca	1492	Gardner			N F W & A Graham & Co
100 Ton Crane	Mrq Bacquehem			Trieste	9-9	A L S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	La Seyne (s)	Blanc	Aden via Karachi.
	Clan Monroe (s)	Dall	Liverpool, Aug. 3.
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, Aug. 29.
	Kangra (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, Aug 1.
	Loch Tay (s)		Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Madeline (s)	Medden	London, &c.
	Purulia (s)	Metcalfe	Zanzibar, &c.
	Clyde (s)	Preston	Aden.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Imperator, Bichtinger, for Trieste, &c.
" Nawab, Corran, for Calcutta, &c.
" Safari, Gauhe, Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Hoseinee, for Aden Jedda, &c.
" Marq Backquehem for Trieste, &c.
" La Seyne, for Aden and Karachi.
" Dwarka, for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
27	Nuddea s	Cave	Bombay, Aug. 3.

DEPARTURES.

August 27.—Steamers Culna, Eridan and Japan.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Carthage (s), 2151, De Horne
Idar (s), 2595, Hughes
Worsley Hall, (s), 2173, Black
Brinkburn (s), 2096, Jacob
Nubia (s), 2319 Knox
Imperator (s), 2313, Bechtinger
Larnaca (s), 1492,
Brindisi (s), 2192, Wright
Safari (s), 992, Gaulic
Rydal Hall (s), 2139, Mitchell
Tarapaca (bq), 495
Aston Hall (s), 2251, MacFee

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Canning, Holland
R I M S Clive, Finney
R I M S Elphinstone, Mitchell
R I M S Investigator, Oldham
R I M S Warren Hastings, Street

Magdala
Abyssinia } Turret-ships.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Dumra s	Russell	Bombay
22	Locksley Hall	Collins	Liverpool
23	Kola s	Livingstone	Bombay
24	Hodeida s	Avak Hamparian	Jeddah
26	Java s	Boon	Bombay
	Simla s	Grier	Persian Gulf
27	Kurrachee s	Inch	Perim

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Bahaduri s	Keyzar	Bombay
22	Dumra s	Russell	Bombay
23	Leander s	Robson	Bombay
	Lorenzo s	Rogers	Hull
24	City of Edinburgh s	Frame	Batavia
	Kola s	Livingstone	Bombay
25	Stanley Hall s	Buck	Liverpool
	Hodeida s	Avak Hamparian	Bassora
27	Simla s	Grier	Bombay
	Java s	Boon	Persian Gulf

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S S Thyra, Dunning, Ralli Brothers, for Hamburg.
" Ataka, Bement, Ralli Brothers, for Marseilles.
" Locksley Hall, Collins, F Forbes & Co. Ld, for Liverpool.
" Kurrachee, Inch, Ralli Brothers, for Hull.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 31.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde, s—3 cwts ivory, Kesowlal Narrandas.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Leander, s—200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co. 1,350 cwts rapeseed, Poonjia Jairam; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 3,001 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell.

FOR HAVRE.

Brinkburn, s—14,001 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co.

Worsley Hall, s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, Nessee Khairaz and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Larnaca, s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, Tooppen and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Marq Bacquehem, s—500 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno, s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 113 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 250 bales twist, N J Abraham.

Siam, s—36 chests opium, The P and O Co; 25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 80 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Siam s—25 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, and 60 bales piece-goods, David Sassoon and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

FROM 21ST TO 27TH AUGUST 1894.

EXPORTS.

Bahaduri s (Bombay) 1,392 cwts cotton unpressed, 4,349 cwts rapeseed &c, 1,277 cwts rice for transhipment to Mauritius, 197 cwts mutter, 17 corges skins for transhipment to Genoa.

Dwarka s (Bombay)—318 cwts cotton unpressed, 40 cwts wool unpressed, 194 cwts wheat, 986 corges skins.

Kola s (Bombay)—261 cwts cotton unpressed, 204 cwts wool unpressed, 525 cwts rapeseed, 548 cwts wheat, 175 corges skins.

Beltoris (Antwerp)—80,992 cwts wheat.

Leander s (Dunkirk via Bombay) 37,763 cwts rapeseed &c, 11,660 cwts wheat, 670 cwts linseed.

Lorenzo s (Hull) 2,000 cwts rapeseed &c, 143,200 cwts wheat, 10,000 cws bones.

IMPORTS.

Rufford Hall s (Liverpool)—200 pieces grey goods (foreign), 250 pieces white goods (foreign), 431 pieces prints (foreign).

Branksome Hall s (Liverpool)—350 pieces white goods (foreign).

City of London s (Bombay)—150 pieces grey goods (foreign), 2,172 pieces white goods (foreign), 36 pieces prints (foreign).

Pemba s (Bombay)—466 pieces prints (foreign).

Dumra s (Bombay)—4 pieces prints (foreign).

Dwarka s (Bombay)—395 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 2,70, pieces grey goods, (Indian), 4,788 pieces white goods (Foreign), 774 pieces prints, (Foreign), 3,100 lbs, grey yarns, 0 (Indian), 900 lbs, T red and dyed yarns, (Foreign), 53 cwts yellow metal.

Lorenzo s (Hull via Bombay)—2,176 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,450 pieces white goods (foreign), 896 pieces prints (foreign), 374 cwts steel.

Kola s (Bombay)—2,276 pieces grey goods (foreign), 13,330 pieces grey goods (Indian), 5,681 pieces white goods, (foreign), 738 pieces prints (foreign), 50 pieces prints (Indian), 30,900 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 5,800 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 2,200 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 44 cwts copper, 3 cwts yellow metal.

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—920 pieces grey goods (foreign), 5,026 pieces grey goods (Indian), 940 pieces white goods (foreign) 5,200 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 16 cwts iron.

Mecca s (Bombay)—886 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,114 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,625 pieces prints (foreign), 1,600 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 75 cwts copper 3 cwts yellow metal.

City of Edinburgh s (Liverpool and Glasgow via Bombay) 19,799 pieces grey goods (foreign), 96,387 pieces white goods (foreign), 53,004 pieces prints (foreign), 17,409 lbs grey yarns, (foreign), 31,000 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).

Dumro s (Bombay)—7,668 pieces grey goods (foreign), 26,831 pieces grey goods (Indian), 4,848 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,883 pieces prints (foreign), 30 pieces prints (Indian). 17,700 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 3,355 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1,000 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 95 cwts copper 2 cwts yellow metal.

Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—49758 pieces grey goods (foreign), 86802 pieces white goods (foreign), 24646 pieces prints (foreign), 2500 tons coals, and 131 tons coke.

Kola s, (Bombay)—1770 pieces grey goods (foreign), 5096 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1000 pieces white goods (foreign), 525 pieces prints (foreign), 5 pieces prints (Indian). 400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian).

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)
For Investigation of Pauperism.
Pauper Petition.

16-94—In person—Vinayekrao Sadanund and others vs Sadanund Juggonnath and others—Part heard by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy.

41-94 in suit 51-93—In person—Balekhan Himatkhan vs Toolsabai Binte Yankatram and others—Payne G and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

402-93—Payne, G and S—Cooverji Hirji alias Cooverji Mulji vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co—Part heard.

403-93—Payne, G and S—Cooverjee Heerjee alias Cooverjee Muljee vs Bai Motilbai—Craigie, L and O.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 30.

10 p.m.	77·4

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31.

6 a.m.	76·4
10 a.m.	80·6
2 p.m.	83·5
4 p.m.	82·5

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 31.

THE Indian Council made extra allotments of 4½ lakhs of Bills to the three Presidencies yesterday, say 1¼ lakh on Bombay; 3 lakhs on Calcutta; and ¼ lakh on Madras; at 1s. 1 7/8d. which is 1-16d. higher than Wednesday's regular allotment rate, though the same as was obtained for the small amount of extra Bills on Calcutta placed on the same day. The English and French Funds; London Stock Exchange quotations; the price of Bar Silver; and the Exchange Banks' buying rate in London, were all unchanged yesterday. Bar Silver in New York was 1/8 cent cheaper, at 66⅜ cents, with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·86¼ dollars.

The Bank of England Returns issued in London yesterday show that since the previous Wednesday, an increase of one per cent. had taken place in the Bank's Reserve, making it stand at 70 per cent. of the Liabililies. The Bank rate remained at 2 per cent.; and the market rate of Discount at ½ per cent on short London Bills, and 7-8 per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals also steady; the day's sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians. Both spot and arrival prices were all unchanged. The total day's Imports were 1,000 bales.

In New York the price of spot Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 6 7/8d.; but September Futures were 5 points higher, at 6·61 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales.

Our local Cotton market has been quiet in tone to-day, with but a small business passing, and that entirely for account of the Mills, which have taken 1,300 bales, consisting of 400 Bhownuggur, at Rs. 164½-5; 300 Bengal, at Rs. 161; 200 each of Damergaum, at Rs. 185; and Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 179; and 106 each of Indore, at Rs. 164; and Khangaum, at Rs. 177 per candy. Prices are all unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have both been quiet to-day, with very little doing for export; but quetations in both are quite unchangedr

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday. were as follows:—

Cotton	422	bales.
Wheat	7,565	cwt.
Linseed	1,761	"
Rapeseed	5,199	"
Groundnuts	1,036	"
Castorseed	810	"

FREIGHTS.—No business of any importance has transpired in this market to-day, Holders of tonnage are trying to make the market appear higher; but there is no demand yet from shippers to support an advance.

EXCHANGE opened with a quieter feeling at 1s. 1 13-66d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 27-32d. for Demand, at which latter rate a little was given; and at 1s. 1 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits. We have heard, however, of very little Merchants' Paper offering to-day for any delivery; and erelong the market again became unsettled, the disturbing element as usual being speculative on the part of the Bullion dealers with the object of lowering Exchange to enhance the value of Gold, with apparently, the desired effect; but the legitimate enquiry on the part of remitters has been limited, and the market, in consequence, closed unsettled, as follaws:—

Bank Bills on Demand.		1s. 1⅜d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic....	1s. 1½d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 1 25-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 1 7-8d.	"
Francs	do.	1·46	"

with 1s. 1½d. quoted also for forward Telegraphic.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 105 1/8 for Fours for Money, the next Account not being quoted, and the cash price soon dropped to 104⅞, at which it remained to the close, no business having been done for September. For 3½ per Cents the opening rates were 104 for Money, and 103⅞ for next month, at which there was but a small enquiry; and quotations left off ¼ per cent. lower for this denomination.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day for a Hindu holiday.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 2.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Agutter in G.—Hymns 5, 323 and 559.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 514, 164 and 21. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis. Clark Whitfeld.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

[illegible] School.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion.—Hymns 203, 311 and 35.
Psalm 84 and 103. Tune 94.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)

7 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service) and Sermon.—Hymns 5, 299 and 270.
8 a.m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion.—Hymns 193, 318 and 261.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and Sermon—Anthem "O! Lord my God."—Hymns 194 and 225.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art).

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 263, 282 and 178.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 197, 215, and 185.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 202, 356 and 376.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 20, 18 and 32.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Children's Service (Choral); Instruction by Rev. Fr. Kershaw.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. W. L. Nanson. Alms for the S. S. J. E. Mission in Poona.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.—Hymns 165 and 167.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 292, 175 and 225.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

Colaba (Causeway).
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
(Byculla Victoria Gardens).
9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.
Byculla, (Marathi).
10-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m.—Rev. S. Rahator.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH.
(Prince's Dock.)

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. R. Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 10, 92, 205 and 292. Tune 2.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.
Grant Road Church.

7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
8-45 a.m.—Sermon by J. Crisp.
6 p.m.—Sermon and Holy Communion by Rev. W. H. Stephens.

Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder.

9-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons by Pastor H. A. Crane. Holy Communion after evenining Sermon.

Mazagaon Church.

8 a.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon by R. H. Madden.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 31.

Leckie, Lt-Col, Bo, 19th I, on leave, from Mhow.
Tighe, Lt, Punjab, R A, transferred, from Ferozepore.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 31.

Money, Col, Bengal, 3rd Cavl, on leave, to England.
Sandbeach, Major, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Biss, 2nd, Lt, Bengal, 2nd High L I, on transfer, to A S C, to England.
Grierson, Col, Bo, Staff Corps, on leave to England.
Cummins, Col, Offg, D A G, from leave, to Ootacamand.
Browne, Lt, Ms 7th R I, Fus, on transfer, to England.
Riddell, Lt-Col, Bengal, R D, Fus, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st September, 1894.

The following gentleman has joined the Corps as an Honorary Member: Mr. H. Forde.

By Order,
(Sd.) L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 1st September, 1894.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The Corps has the use of the Colaba Range this afternoon from 4 p.m.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 30th August.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 2) p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·726
Temperature of the Air	77·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·6
Dew Point	73·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·873
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·0
General Directions of wind*	E, ESE, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	147
Fall of Rain	0·04
Total fall during month	8·40
" " year	51·72
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 31st August	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LAM—August 30, at Gowalia Tank Road, at her parents house, the wife of Sohrabsha Pestonjee Lam, of a son.

DHARWAR.

BIRTH.

ADAMS—August 27, at Dharwar, the wife of J B D Adams, of a daughter.

SECUNDERABAD.

BIRTH.

ROBERTS—August 28, at Secunderabad, the wife of Richard Roberts, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MASON—August 26, at Mussoorie, the wife of Rev C A Mason, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PARKINSON—GEARING—August 21, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, John T Parkinson, Assistant Surgeon, to Lilian Isabel, second daughter of H G Gearing, of Cuttack.

DEATH.

YOUNG—July 28, at Kherwara, Eric William Elder, son of Malcolm and Maud Young, aged 4 four months.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1894.

IT would be almost impossible to find any author—European or Native—better qualified to undertake the work of describing "Hindu Civilisation under British Rule" than Mr. Pramatha Nath Bose, the officiating Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India. The first two volumes forming a moiety of Mr. Bose's work are before us, and deal with the religious, socio-religious, social, and industrial condition of the Hindus. The author, regarding the intellectual rank of the people as the most important test of their civilization, intends to confine the third and fourth volumes to that subject alone. Mr. Bose does not propose to bestow any separate chapters upon their moral condition, but admits its high importance, and promises to deal with as much of it as is capable of historical treatment in the section on intellectual progress. There are also incidental references to moral codes in the introduction, which occupies nearly a hundred pages, and within itself affords ample material for present consideration. Sir Walter Scott used to say that he hated prefaces, and in these busy days a large proportion of readers entertain a similar dislike to being detained on the threshold of the literary structure they wish to enter. But those of this opinion who take up "A History of Hindu Civilisation under British Rule" will be acting wisely if they for once overcome what is only a prejudice, and read the preliminary observations. They will otherwise be in the position of a globe-trotter "doing India" who loses an adequate idea of the beauty of the Taj by undertaking a detailed examination, and altogether neglecting to stand off at a distance to view the famous structure as a whole. In his introduction Mr. Bose lays down the basis of his work, and the principles upon which the subject in its various branches is dealt with. For sixteen years the idea of writing this history has been present with the author, but owing to other duties the execution of the work has had to be postponed from year to year. This circumstance may, however, be taken as adding to the value of the history rather than otherwise. Internal evidence in the volume before us goes to prove that, while engaged in other labours, Mr. Bose never quite forgot his intended task, and that, like Captain Cuttle, he made a note of everything that came in his way likely to serve the purpose he had in view. The mind of "a scholar, and a ripe and good one," cannot be gleaning material for thought for sixteen years without a rich and mature harvest being reaped. But so vast is the field of research, that even now the author who could wade through a vast mass of material to write the "Centenary Review of the Researches of the Bengal Asiatic Society in Natural Science" is fain to confess that in many points the information he has been able to collect is "meagre and unsatisfactory," and to modestly express a hope that by creating an interest in the subject the publication "may lead eventually to its more exhaustive treatment."

Laying down the preliminary thesis that religion cannot be regarded as a sure criterion of civilization, Mr. Bose proceeds to point out that religion is nevertheless a factor of progress which must be taken into account in the history of the civilization of a people like the Hindus, "with whom the end and aim of life has ever been spiritual." Mr. Bose does not—in this connection, at all events—follow the example of Mrs. Besant in insisting that owing to contact with Western thought the Hindu has to a large extent lost this characteristic. He is thinking of the present quite as much as of the past when he says "To the Hindu the world is illusory. He has sought happiness by self-denial rather than by self-indulgence; by curtailing the wants of life rather than by increasing them; by suppressing desires rather than by gratifying them; and by lowering the standard of material comfort rather than raising it." Mr. Bose rightly regards these strongly-developed religious feelings of the Hindu race as the chief factor in the formation of their character. Hindu philosophy from the earliest times had for its object the discovery of the path of salvation; Hindu grammar and mathematics had their origin in religious needs. The Ramkrishna spending his whole life in meditation and devotional exercises in calm retirement, or a Chaitanya dancing in the streets in frenzied love for his Deity, have a philosophy which, the historian tells us, "would make out the practical European engaged in a perpetual struggle for the betterment of his fortune as a hunter after shadows." The extent of the influence of these devotees on the masses of the people is more potent than most Europeans living in India suppose. The recent re-action in favour of what may be called rationalistic Hinduism is an outcome of the inherited spirituality of the race. Educated men will gladly sit at the feet of comparatively illiterate devotees, and the wealthy Hindu still spends large portions of his riches upon the building of temples, and guest-houses. Mr. Bose admits that since the Mahomedan conquest there has been decay in the religious life of the Hindu, but not death, "there has been an increase of feebleness, but not prostration." Even the Mahomedan period produced such reformers amongst the Hindus as Kabir, Nanale, and Ramananda, who preached the equality of men, and protested against the caste system which had originated in a violent reaction against laxity of morals during the later Vedic period. To a very limited extent they succeeded in pulling down the artificial barriers which the caste system had set up, for ever since caste qualification has been dispensed with in the case of men of special sanctity. Mr. Bose is careful to point out that the subordination of material wants has not been an unmixed blessing. The Hindu's devotion to religion, and his scrupulous regard for its injunctions in social matters has brought upon him a state of chronic starvation. "If for centuries," says Mr. Bose, "his country has been depleted by foreigners; if to-day he is a helpless spectator of the ruin of the arts and manufactures of his country, it is not a little owing to the sway of religion over him in matters which should not be governed by religion at all." The absence of patriotism in the days when Mahomedan invaders swept the country was largely due to the socio-religious institution of caste. None took up arms to defend their country, but the fighting castes. The mass of the people considered the maintenance of the Government the business of the Rajputs, with which they had no concern. Mr. Bose points out that the absence of a centralized Government did less harm to the Hindus than this want of defensive unity, and declares that "had the Hindus been permeated by a sense of nationality and of patriotism, it would have been impossible for the Mahomedans to establish their Empire in India."

Interference with religion has ever been the most important, almost the only, *casus belli* with the Hindus. The Mahomedan rule was only resisted by the whole nation during the reign of the bigoted and persecuting Aurangzeb, and the only occasion when serious opposition was offered to English rule was in 1851, when the story of the greased cartridges led the people to suppose their religion was in danger. Those good people at home who are wont to think that in the administration of India too much consideration is shown to the superstitious sentiments of the people, would do well to read, mark, and digest the declaration of Mr. Bose in this connection, that "the secret of the English rule lies, not so much in its military strength, or in the benefits it is supposed to confer, but in the caste system, in the general indifference of the people to anything which is not connected with their religion and in their peaceful disposition fostered by a spiritual civilization." In a foot-note—Mr. Bose is rather too fond of foot-notes—the opinion Lieutenant-General A. Phelps expressed at a meeting of the East Indian Association in London, last February, is quoted in support of this view. Instancing the Spanish Inquisition as a proof that the protective policy of religion is injurious to its progress, Mr. Bose asserts that this policy has never been adopted by the Hindus. "There is," he says, "scarcely any form of faith from monotheism and pantheism to idolatry and fetishism that Hinduism does not comprise." The attitude of the race toward other religious beliefs has ever been one of philosophic toleration. But while intellectual and religious heresy have been tolerated, no quarter has been shown to social heterodoxy. The result of this interference in every phase of social life has been to hamper the intellectual, industrial, and commercial progress of the Hindus. It is true that each caste has maintained its own particular position. The Brahmins have handed down the learning and wisdom of their forefathers from generation to generation; the artisan classes have maintained the skill and workmanship of the past. But Mr. Bose lays down the incontrovertible proposition that progress is always relative, so that to stand still really means retrogression. While other natives have moved forward in social progress, Hindu society has remained stationary and has consequently been left behind. "Monopoly," he continues, "is unfavourable to intellectual as to all other progress. Learning or wisdom, like industrial or commercial enterprise cannot long be kept up as the exclusive heritage of a limited class." Knowing that wealth could never buy them social rank, the artisans and traders have been content to occupy the position assigned them, and have made no attempt to keep pace with modern progress, or to bring into play the powers of enterprise and invention which have had so marked an effect upon the progress of the West. These are some of the evils Mr. Bose attributes to caste—a system which had its origin three thousand years ago in a violent revulsion of feeling from the license of the earlier Vedic period, and which a less remote age increased in stringency owing to the decay of Hindu civilization in the Puranic period.

THE Burman becomes socially more of a puzzle every day, and the further one probes him the more extraordinary does his constitution appear to be. Last year he was so prone to litigation it was found necessary to increase the number of civil courts, yet no sooner were these provided than he forsook litigation as a means of annoying his enemies, and the total number of suits instituted fell off by quite two thousand from the previous year. The value of suits, however, rose, and this fact seems to point to a more legitimate use of the courts than formerly. But none of the explanations offered upon the subject are deemed, by the Chief Commissioner, to be sufficient. For instance, the Moulmein Town Court shows a large decrease in both number and value, and the judge of that Court thinks it is due to the Debtors Act, which by impeding the execution of decrees, deters people from filing suits. If this were so, thinks Burma's ruler, some indication of the fact might be expected in Rangoon, when, on the contrary, the number of suits in the Recorder's Court and the Small Causes Court rose, both in number and value. It is not improbable, the Chief Commissioner admits, that the Debtors Act has restricted the lending of money on personal security, and has, to some extent, contributed to the contraction of the Chetties' business, and if so then the Chief Commissioner—nor anybody else but a Chetty—does not regard the result altogether as an evil. In the general falling off of trade in Moulmein his Honour fears is to be found the true explanation of the decrease of litigation in that place. In his remarks upon the subject the Judicial Commissioner suggested that land should be unsusceptible of hypothecation for short loans and the question of steps necessary to prevent the lands of agriculturists passing into the hands of alien money-lenders is now under the Chief Commissioner's consideration. As the Burma courts have an ever-increasing bar of both grades, the work of the judges becomes daily heavier. For the hearing of cases occupies more time. The Chief Commissioner does not approve of this, and observes that he has always understood that if a judge is strong enough to check unnecessary talking and differences at the bar, advocates are an assistance and not a hindrance to a court in getting through its work expeditiously. No doubt; but a voluble lawyer is more difficult to stop than a runaway locomotive, and when times are bad refreshers are a desideratum. Some of the district judges are severe on the advocates, and this is how one of them describes a recent case: "It was quite out of the common, and caused considerable local excitement, and the entire absorption, for two days or so, of the intellects and energies of both the advocates in the district, who pirouetted and caracoled their subtleties before the astonished bumpkins attending court." But an advocate must live. If a case can be made to spin out two days why should it be disposed of in one? asks the pushing young advocate of himself—and there is a deal of human nature in an advocate. He must make the best of his opportunities and, no doubt, looks upon the judge much in the light of an enemy. What would the advocates not give if all judges were like the Myooks of Yamethin and Yindaw? The former referred several cases to arbitration, without the consent of the parties, to save himself the trouble of hearing them, while the latter who had to provide for a select number of followers, gave cases into their hands for arbitration. The advocate's services could not advantageously be dispensed with—so much the better for the advocate. Indigenous judges are becoming better acquainted with the law, but a Burman retains his national characteristic though a judge, and when work can be avoided, why work?

To laziness and carelessness may be traced most of the Burman's troubles. The Deputy Commissioner of Tharrawaddy accentuates this in his remarks on the character of cases disposed of. A large portion of the suits respecting immovable property are, he says, due to the "extreme carelessness of Burmans in their dealing with land and to the practice which has become common of mortgaging land as security for loans without any formal mortgage deed, and reporting the mortgage to the thugyi as a sale outright. The thugyi is obliged to keep a note-book of all changes of ownership reported to him. The report is entered in duplicate, the counterfoil signed by the owner and the foil by the thugyi. The foil is given to the owner who hands it over to the mortgagee as security. The register was prescribed by Government in order to obtain accurate statistics of sales and mortgages, but the result is that the thugyi is obliged to record sales that are not really sales; the statistics are vitiated; a crop of litigation is produced, and the Stamp and Registration Acts are evaded to the detriment of the revenue. The parties have no objection to telling the thugyi that the transaction is not really a sale outright, but they insist on his recording it as a sale." The Judicial Commissioner upon this observes that long experience obtained elsewhere teaches him that until the economic evil of allowing the incorporeal right in land to be treated as security for short loans is recognized and provided against by suitable legislation the evils indicated above may be expected to increase. The Judge of Moulmein remarking on the diminution of suits for sale of mortgaged immovable property in his court says: "Suits of this nature are seldom brought by others than Chetties, and the large reduction in number indicates that the Chetties have not only reduced their business but are even unwilling to accept as they readily did before the doubtful security of landed property liable as the houses are to destruction by fire and the property itself to dispute as to title for want of a more satisfactory law as to representation in the cases of persons to whom the Indian Succession Act does not apply." In Upper Burma it is the same as in Lower Burma. Suits relating to land still give rise to most difficulty, much of which is brought about by defective and erroneous trial of the actions in the courts of first instance. Some district officers try to obviate this by arranging that land cases are to be entertained only by sub-divisional officers or other judges whose qualifications are above those of the average Myook. Other Deputy Commissioners prefer to employ their sub-divisional officers on other duties, and take their chance by allowing land cases to go to the ordinary Township Officers. The result of the latter course is usually unhappy and recoils on the Deputy Commissioner's own head when he comes to hear the inevitable appeal. What happens is correctly described by the Deputy Commissioner of Sagaing, Major Eyre, who writes: "Suits for land are still a stumbling block to Township Officers who are inclined to look to ancient documents tending to show who were the original owners of the land rather than to the questions of present possession and limitation."

BRAVE little Radhanpur yesterday issued its annual administration report, and repeated its time-honoured little boast: "This State does not pay tribute either to the British Government or to the Gaekwar." This little State has an area of eleven hundred and fifty square miles and a population as big as Byculla and Mazagon. But what of that? Radhanpur has a history. Its Ruler, his Highness Bismilla Khanji, the present Nawab Saheb, is the fourth in descent from Babi Juvan Mard Khanji, who was "very famous in the annals of Gujarat," and was the last Imperial Viceroy of Gujarat in the time of the Moguls. How can it matter what his estate may be when his Highness claims such ancestry? The Dewan of the State tells us that since the last report "his Highness had been to Dumas for the benefit of his health and returned at the commencement of the rainy season somewhat recruited." It gives him great pleasure to note that "the Nawab Saheb is, by the grace of God, in good health and the best of spirits; his Highness takes personal interest in the administration, and marches with the progess of time by territorial visits (health permitting)." Radhanpur, as we said a year ago, is one of the snuggest spots in the world, and the most desirable to live in for those who can only think so. It has only one jail, and as this is not well ventilated, what wonder then that we find its prisoners do not appear to be of a mischievous tendency. There was no new legislation last year. Think what a happy people those of Radhanpur must be to need none! There is no natural forest in Radhanpur, so arrangements have been made to nurse trees and make plantations. Many trees were planted and watered, but, says the Dewan despairingly, the climatic condition and the nature of the soil come in the way of their rearing. Numerous public works have been undertaken, and the State, though small, sets a good example in this respect to some of its larger neighbours, and his Highness treats the cultivators with unsurpassed liberality. Like Palanpur, he has established a travelling dispensary, besides founding hospitals and educational institutions. There is only one post office in Radhanpur and one telegraph office; it has also a printing press, and a library. The State has a standing army, a force, numbering in all arms, sixty-four strong, and these—"The Redcoat Guards" as they are called—are generally employed in duties at the palace. Their arms consist of a gun and a bayonet, and they are taught drill by an experienced and trained hand. A hundred and thirty-two policemen add to the strength of the protective force, and these also are armed with a gun and a bayonet but of what pattern is not said. There is an auxiliary force of about a hundred irregulars, but their services are never required, and Radhanpur is the most desirable place in the world for the head-quarters of the International Peace and Arbitration Society.

AMONG the passengers who left Bombay by the mail-steamer Clyde yesterday were Mr. W. L. Harvey, of the Secretariat, who was offered the appointment of acting Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, but declined it on account of the state of his health; Mr. E. C. Ozanne, Colonel Money, Surgeon-Major Faulkner, Major W. S. Hewett, Colonel Peyton, Lieutenant-Colonel Riddell, Lieutenant Brook, Major Sandbach, &c.

THE Vyshunav community has sustained a great loss in the death of Vithleshjee Maharaj, a spiritual head of the Wallabhacharyan sect, which took place, in his fifty-fifth year, at his house in Bhuleshwar, yesterday. The deceased had been ailing for some months past from general debility. He was considered a learned man and was revered among all classes of the sect. Out of respect to his memory, the cloth markets, the Marwaree bazaar, and most of the Hindu places of business were closed yesterday.

THE undermentioned articled clerks have applied to be admitted to the forthcoming examination for the office of solicitor of the High Court:—Mr. N. Roberts, articled clerk to Messrs. Brown and Moir; Mr. Madhavjee Virjee, articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga; Mr. Dinshaw Palonjee Mistri, articled clerk to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani; Mr. Shripad Khanderao, articled clerk to Mr. Khunderao Morojee; and Mr. Dinsha Fardunjee Moolla, articled clerk to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kolah.

IN connection with Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata's munificent endowment for the encouragement of native students who wish to proceed to Europe or America for the purpose of completing their studies in special branches of knowledge, a beginning was made yesterday, when Dr. Raghvendrao Narayanrao left by the steamship Clyde with the object of completing his medical studies in England. The young doctor passed the Matriculation Examination in 1887, and in the following year obtained a Government scholarship. Having entered the Grant Medical College, where he carried off many of the prizes, he passed his Previous Examination in 1890. Two years later he obtained his L. M. and S. degree in the first-class, winning also the Dr. Morehead Prize at the same time. Dr. Raghvendrao is twenty-three years of age, and by a course of four years' study he hopes to be able to obtain the M. D. degree of London and the degree of Doctor of Science.

MR. COOPER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, heard the case in which G. W. Spalding, proprietor and publisher of the *Bombay Gossip*, was charged with defamation at the instance of Dr. Munday, practising in the harbour as a medical man. The accused published a paragraph in his newspaper containing statements to the effect that Monday and Tuesday were two rival ship-doctors. The former had not even passed apothecary's examination. This and other statements in the paragraph, the complainant said, injured him in his professional reputation and lowered his credit amongst his friends and the public generally. Captain Macaulay, acting Lloyd Surveyor to the Bombay port, and other witnesses, deposed that the publication in question was decidedly harmful to complainant's character and professional success. The case was adjourned for further hearing.

FROM the 18th to the 24th instant, 1 European, 7 East Indians, 16 Native Christians, 243 Hindus, and 31 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 298 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 441. The deaths are thus classified:—1 from measles, 106 from fevers, 35 from dysentery, 18 from diarrhœa, and 138 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 34·2 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 50·6 per mille per annum.

THE 23rd Pioneers, who are marching down from Chilas to their depot at Jhelum, left Bandipur on the 23rd ultimo, and are expected at Pindi on the 15th instant. Their linked battalion, the 32nd, who relieved them last month at Astor, will proceed to Chilas in October, when they will be put to road making on the Ramghat-Chilas road.

THE papers in connection with Mr. Cousen's drainage and water-supply schemes for Madras are now in the hands of Government for final disposal. Orders may be expected before very long, but it is extremely doubtful whether more than a small portion of the project will be sanctioned for the present at any rate, the total cost being so enormous. It is much to be hoped, however, that the Cooum scheme will be proceeded with *ab initio*.

ALMOST the last time I met H. J. Byron before his death, says Mr. Howard Paul, he had been to the wedding to a friend of his, a Mr. Day, who married a lady, named Alice Week. He had just written a couplet to send to the happy pair; and knowing how much I appreciated his wit, he handed it to me to read. I copied it on a slip of paper, and it struck me as being particularly happy. It went:

A Week is lost,
A Day is gained,
The loss we'll ne'er complain;
There'll soon be little days enough
To make a week again!

IT is reported from Frankfort that the original manuscript of the score of "Tannhäuser" has been sold for £500 to a Leipsic dealer. German Wagner lovers should look to it that it is not allowed to leave the country. The odysseys of historical scores might form the subject of an interesting volume. It was only last year that the MS. of "Don Giovanni" changed hands.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

CONTINUED ABSENCE OF AUTHENTIC NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

Intelligence received from the various points in the Far East regarding the progress of the conflict between the Chinese and the Japanese continues to be most confusing. Nothing definite is known and the various rumours are most contradictory.

The respective Legations of the belligerents in London are equally uninformed.

It is, however, generally believed that the Chinese Army is rapidly advancing on the Japanese main positions defending Seoul, and that a decisive engagement is imminent.

RUMOURED ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR.

The latest report emanates from Chefoo and states that the Japanese troops have attacked Port Arthur. Particulars as to the result are wanting.

The British gun-boat Redpole has been despatched thither.

THE DUTCH IN LOMBOK.

LONDON, AUG. 30.

Active preparations are being made by the Dutch authorities in Java to organise a fresh expedition to punish the Rajah of Lombok. Meanwhile, gunboats are bombarding Lombok.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

NEW YORK, AUG. 30.

Under the new American Tariff, salt from India and Ceylon pays a duty of eight cents per hundred pounds.

GREAT FIRE ON THE CANTON RIVER.

HONGKONG, AUG. 31.

A fire broke out amongst the flowerboats on the Canton river. Fully one thousand natives are known to have perished in the conflagration or been drowned.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

General James Gastrell.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, AUG. 31.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta, with the English mails of the 24th instant, left here yesterday, at 9 p.m.

ADEN, AUG. 31.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Hydaspes, with the homeward Indian mails of the 24th instant, arrived here yesterday, at 11 p.m.

CLOSE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SIMLA OFFICES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 31.

It is officially announced that his Excellency the Viceroy has directed that the offices of the Government of India shall close at Simla on the 3rd November, and re-open at Calcutta on the 5th idem.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

The latest telegram concerning the results of the recent conversion in India show a large increase since the 27th instant, and the English figures will arrive on Monday with the statement of conversions to the 30th instant.

LATER.

The accompanying *Gazette of India* Extraordinary will be issued to-morrow morning, here, in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. The balance of the 1854-55 Loan is now advertised for discharge, and is distributed as follows, between England and India:—In England, Rs. 669 lakhs; in India—Rs. 716 lakhs;—total, Rs. 1,385 lakhs.

On Monday morning the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary will issue in all the four places, giving to the holders of the other 4 per cent. Loans, up till September 17, the option of the same terms as are offered, up to the same date, to the holders of the 1854-55 Loan, now under notice of discharge.

THE CERTIFICATES OF STEAMSHIP ENGINEERS.

The Bill to validate certificates to steamship engineers relates to certificates granted by the Bombay Government, and it affects this Presidency chiefly.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. C. Gladstone has been permitted to retire from the Indian Civil Service.

Major D. Macpherson is appointed Comptroller of Military Accounts, *vice* Colonel Rowlandson.

Leave has been granted to the following Officers:—Colonel F. Hastings, Major Wheatley, and Lieutenants Kaye and Gordon, for one year; Major Cadell, for six months.

Staff Corps.—To be Captains—Lieutenants Fowler, Kirkpatrick, Townsend, Roberts, Selwin, Amesbury, Field, Millen, Hardy, Maxwell, Douglas, Tighe, Mosley, Sutherland, Knight, Bomchir, Bunbury, Davidson, Hatch, Hudson, Searle, Ewart, Jackson, Anderson, Hamilton, and Eckford.

Mr. H. Cowie has been appointed to officiate as Head Commissioner, Paper Currency, during the absence of Mr. Cox, on privilege leave.

THE ARMY RE-ORGANISATION SCHEME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 31.

It is now practically certain that the scheme of army re-organisation of India will not come into force until April 1 next.

EXAMINATION REWARDS.

The Government of India had the question of examination rewards under consideration, and decided to abolish all rewards for Sanskrit, proficiency in the language not being considered any addition to the qualifications of a military officer. The higher and lower standards remain undisturbed; also there are any vernaculars spoken in a district where the troops are cantoned or likely to be employed, the reward for passing Parvatiya is reduced from Rs. 360 to Rs. 180.

THE ALEXANDER SHEWAN MEMORIAL CLOCK-TOWER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NANDOD, AUG. 31.

Dr. John Pollen, Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, laid the foundation-stone of the Alexander Shewan Memorial Clock-Tower here this morning. In eulogising Mr. Shewan and the good work he had done in reforming Rajpipla, Dr. Pollen said nobody could understand or appreciate a Scotchman so well as an Irishman. He compared an Englishman to the stone, a Scotchman to the brick, and a Irishman to the cement of the fabric of the Indian Empire. The cement bound the stones and bricks firmly together, and enabled the whole structure to rest securely on the goodwill and contentment of the people. His Highness the Raja also spoke, and great enthusiasm prevailed, and with three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Shewan, Dr. Pollen declared the stone well and truly laid. The day was observed as a public holiday throughout Rajpipla.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod left here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

The City Line steamer City of London arrived here, from Bombay, this afternoon.

ADEN, AUG. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this evening.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 30.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, AUG. 31.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia left here, at 4-30 p.m., on Thursday.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawar left here, at midnight, on Wednesday.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rosetta left here, at 6 p.m., on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Monday, 3rd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dholleras	3
The Manchester market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	102¾
3 per cent. Rentes	103¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	59¾
Bar Silver	30 3-8

The Bank of England returns for the week, ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total bullion, £39,900,000, increase, £300,000; public deposits, £5,500,000, decrease, £400,000; other deposits, £38,900,000, increase, £300,000; other securities, £19,300,000, decrease, £300,000; notes and gold, £21,300,000, increase, £400,000. The Bank's reserve is [illegible] per cent. of the liabilities.

THE POONA FLOWER SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 31.

The annual Flower Show, held at the Council Hall, was opened to-day, by H. E. the Governor before a large assemblage. The show this year was better in many respects than that of last year. The prize for the best flowering plant show was awarded to Narayan Dwarkadas for dendrobium orchids. Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangir was awarded the first prize for the best foliage plant. One feature of the exhibition was a fine show of exotic ferns. Seven ladies entered for Lord Harris' prize for dinner table decorations, Miss Turnbull winning the first prize. The principal prize-winners were:—Mrs. Heeramaneck, Mr. Scannell, Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangir, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and the Hon'ble Mr. Crowe. There was a good show of cut flowers and a fine competition in bouquets. The basket vases of flowers and roses were poor.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

7th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Owens, 1st Leinster Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation.

19th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Wood, 1st Lienster Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation.

3rd Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Chitty, 2nd Gloucester Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation.

Military Works Department—Lieutenant A. Walpole, Royal Engineers, is transferred from Poona to Bombay division, Military Works.

With effect from the 10th September the undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief:—1st Worcester Regiment—Captain Wilkie, to remain in England, from 9th August to 1st December, on medical certificate, in extension.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—7th Hussars—Lieutenant Firebrace to remain in England, pending retirement. Royal Artillery—Captain Knight, 27th Field Battery, to England, pending retirement; and Lieutenant Peile, No. 14 Company Eastern Division, to England, for four days, in extension.

REVIEW.

INDIAN COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.*

As year by year the lists of youths who have passed the various educational examinations grow larger and larger we may wonder in what walks of life even a small proportion of them will eventually find employment more or less congenial to the tastes and habits which they have formed in their student days. There was a time when the great ambition of every native youth on completing his education was to obtain service of some kind in a Government office, and young men who had matriculated were glad to take situations of this kind on salaries which were ridiculously small. But the supply continuing to increase while demand remained almost stationary, other fields of employment were sought for, and in Bombay especially, with its rapidly increasing trade and multiplication of mercantile firms, a large prospect was opened for the employment of educated and intelligent native youths. In matters of account and figures generally native clerks have been found to be most proficient and reliable; but their generally very limited knowledge of idiomatic English and its mercantile technicalities, has much interfered with their advancement. It is a great thing for the head of a European firm to be able to leave his routine correspondence to a native clerk; but as a rule this cannot be done, and a vast amount of time is often consumed by a principal or European assistant in an office in drafting ordinary letters for want of a native clerk sufficiently well up in routine mercantile correspondence to do the work. The author of this little book, formerly a merchant himself in this city, and well acquainted with the deficiencies of native clerks in the matter of correspondence, has provided them with a means, the want of which must have been long felt, of improving themselves in this branch of their work; and not only so, but has furnished them with much information relating to commercial affairs which should prove most useful to them.

The book begins with a few useful hints to the candidate for a clerkship, with the proper forms of application to be used, and some plain directions as to mercantile forms of address, etc. These are followed by an alphabetical list of commercial terms and technicalities, illustrations being given when necessary to show the proper use of the different words and phrases. This list appears to embrace all the words likely to occur in the ordinary routine of a merchant's office, and a clerk who thoroughly mastered them would be well equipped for commencing work as a correspondence clerk. Specimen letters are then given on, we should think, every subject likely to form the subject of ordinary correspondence in an Indian merchant's office, both with firms in other countries, and in connection with local business of all kinds, including produce, consignments, shipping, accounts, exchange, native indent and consignment business, fire, and marine insurance. These letters are altogether practical, having reference, evidently, to actual transactions, and are therefore a perfectly safe guide to the student; and they would appear in a number of cases to have been written with reference to the requirements of students presenting themselves at the commercial examinations at home. Scattered through the little volume are words of advice to the mercantile clerk with respect to his office duties, which, if followed, cannot but lead to his advancement. For instance, under the heading of "Time" he is told:—"Punctuality has been called 'the soul of business'; and if this was true in the old days when the maxim was first used, it is much more so now that everything is done at so much greater speed. A clerk who strolls into office half-an-hour behind the proper time, and rushes out of it the moment the hands of the clock point to 5, whatever of the day's work may be left undone, shows that he consults his own pleasure or convenience rather than the interests of his employers, and has no right to expect promotion, however great his abilities. In making the best use of his time in office hours, the clerk will find immense advantage in having *method* in his work—in having a set time for such regular work as falls to his share, and taking care that the work is done at the proper time, barring unavoidable interruptions. Thus, should it be a part of his daily work to index the letter books, he should make a point of doing this before leaving office in the evening, or the first thing in the morning; it is very irritating for the principals in an office when wishing to refer to a certain letter, to find that the books have not been indexed for some days, and, in consequence, lose some valuable time in hunting for it." The book ends with some remarks on the position of exchange, a subject which will demand the attention of every clerk as he advances in his mercantile career.

The publication of this little book, which is one of Messrs. Cooper and Cooper's useful educational series, reminds us that there are no mercantile examinations in this city, notwithstanding the vast commercial interests represented here, and the daily increasing demand for well-trained clerks. We believe that at Madras, and also at Rangoon, such examinations are held under the auspices of the educational department in those places; and it might be advantageous to the mercantile community of this city if the Chamber of Commerce took the matter up and arranged yearly examinations in commercial subjects, on the lines of those held in London, granting graduated certificates of proficiency to those passing the examinations.

* "Commercial Correspondence," suited to the requirements of Indian Merchants and their Clerks, by J. A. Cassels, B.A. (Oxon), Fellow of the University of Bombay: Cooper and Cooper, Bombay.

A CORRESPONDENT at Lucerne of the Paris "Journal" professes to have "interviewed" the Khedive who has been staying at the Hotel National in the town. He saw him, says a Paris correspondent, as he was about to start for Schaffhausen. His Highness is described as not looking more than his twenty years, though afflicted with premature stoutness. His eyes are caressingly soft, his manner affable, winning, simple, and almost familiar. While travelling in Switzerland he wears a travelling cap and light grey suit. Prince Djmil Toussoun is with him, and they and two persons of their suite breakfast and dine in a corner of a public salle-a-manger. Their table is the liveliest in the room, and the Prince is the soul of the fun that goes on there. They are great readers, and the Khedive receives and himself peruses piles of letters and despatches. The Egyptian princes show a fondness for music, but they are not very active excursionists. The Khedive receives nobody officially, and is extremely reserved with those whom he sees.

THE "disappointed bridal party," described in the home papers, adds another to "Life's Little Ironies." In real life, the other day, the wedding party went to church, but found no clergy or other officials. They very sensibly went home, had the wedding breakfast—and adjourned the wedding itself till next day. The "scene in church" consisted of the collapse of the bride, and the fainting away of one of her bridesmaids. This was all amusing enough in its way, but it is not half so good as Mr. Hardy's story. In that case, it will be remembered, the parson duly attended, but declined to marry the pair because "Andrey" was drunk. The bride made the good old answer: "But if he don't come drunk, he won't come at all, sir." But another alternative was found; the bridegroom was, by arrangement, locked up in the church and starved into sobriety. The parson and the clerk, however, went out for a day's hunting and forgot the unwedded pair. There was far more comedy in this situation; but real life has a way of falling short of artistic possibilities. What would be the use of fiction otherwise?

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 10.

WE are told by the oracles of fashion that every self-respecting person has left town. Of course, self-respect is not a necessary equipment for a journalist—all our stock of respect is used up in the editorial department, or we should not be here making the most of Bank Holiday week in "cheap tripper" infested London, while our smart self-respecting fellows are cruising outside Cowes, or seeing summer races run at Brighton, or hearing Lord Salisbury discuss Darwinism at the British Association's meeting at Oxford.

⁂

The privilege of listening to a Marquis who can talk cleverly and knowingly on scientific things is not an everyday affair. So this meeting of the British Association was one of the smartest functions of the week, and the Sheldonian Theatre, decked out with silken banners, bearing the arms of the various successive presidents, was filled tier over tier with a gaily-gowned audience of ladies, amongst whom were, of course, the Marchioness of Salisbury and Lady Gwendolen Cecil.

⁂

Oxford might have enjoyed the honour of entertaining the British Association about ten years ago for the fifth time, instead of now, but for a little hitch in the preliminary arrangements. In choosing the president, a Cambridge man was selected for the post of honour. Universities like individuals have their feelings. So, while not objecting personally to Professor Cayley, the chosen leader, Oxford felt that in its own town it could not with dignity sit under him; therefore, the *venue* of the meeting was charged, and a decade of years elapsed before the University was given the chance of receiving the leaders of advanced scientific knowledge within its historic walls.

⁂

All the wise things that Lord Salisbury said in his presidential address will be read at length by those who like to hear the echo of progress from head-quarters. "The time is past," he told his audience, "when men either sought their geology in the books of their religion, or thought that the laboratory or the microscope could help them to penetrate the mysteries which hang over the nature and the destiny of the soul of man." Then he went on to prove how little the world really knows of "selection," "origin of the species," or "survival of the fittest," of which they so glibly talk. Of his own opinion Lord Salisbury spoke humbly as a layman in the face of the Highpriests of Natural Science; at the same time he impressed his hearers with the extent of his general knowledge, and his practical application of it to the various conditions of life.

⁂

Another fashionable, though belated, social function was the marriage of the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos with Lord Egerton of Tatton, which took place, this week, in the private chapel at Lambeth palace. The bride was accompanied to the altar by her father, Sir Graham Montgomery, and attended by two pages, the Hon. Rupert Kappel, grandson of the bridegroom, and the Hon. Richard Grenville Morgan, grandson of the late Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, who wore white satin costumes and hats of the time of Charles II. The bridal dress of the duchess was of pearl grey satin, festooned with old Irish lace. Instead of the bonnet, which is usual at a coloured wedding, she wore a grey tulle veil—a becoming and pretty innovation, of which widows with thoughts intent on marriage should take note.

⁂

Women folk will sympathize with the troubles of another bride of the week—a young lady from the South Western suburbs, whose wedding was cruelly postponed by the thoughtlessness of an unsympathetic rector. On the day appointed the wedding party met at the church, but neither the rector nor curate, nor even a solitary verger put in an appearance. After an hour's delay, and an unsuccessful quest for the clergyman at the rectory and elsewhere, the fainting bride and her company returned home, and the beeves and fatlings having been killed and everything got ready, they made the best of the circumstances and ate the wedding breakfast. In the evening came the rector to apologize. It was past the canonical hour for marriages, of course, so the ceremony could not be performed till the following morning, when except for their ruffled feelings everything was made straight and happy. It is to be hoped that protestant clergymen will be required by their bishops, after such a very indecorous example of inattention to the needs of their flock, to stay at home during business hours like other officials, or, if they must absent themselves, to provide a substitute to fulfil their duties.

⁂

On Bank Holiday at Dunmore the flitch of bacon was awarded in the good old fashion that was revived thirty years ago by Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, the novelist, to the married couple who took the prescribed oath that they have not "for one year and a day offended each other in thought, word, or deed, nor since the parish clerk said "Amen" wished themselves unmarried again. The trial took place in a large marquee before Mr. J. M. Welch, the local corn-merchant, attired for the occasion in wig and gown. On his right and left were the counsel for the donors and the claimants for the bacon, three flitches of which were placed before the claimants. Of these only two turned up, Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Fahie, of Monkstown, Dublin, and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Welch, of Essenden, the third couple, an interesting pair of quakers, at the last, whether by reason of conjugal squabbles, having rendered themselves ineligible, or through natural shyness, backed out. Mr. Fahie, who is a J.P., and somewhat witty, was the first examined, and came well out of the test, by the opposing counsel. Then Mrs. Fahie solemnly testified that they had no disagreement for the time indicated. After her Mr. Robert Marsh, their counsel, addressed the Court again: "Here," he said, "you have Mr. and Mrs. Fahie before your eyes—a true union of hearts, the Rose and the Shamrock inseparably entwined by a bond more binding than all the acts of Parliament ever passed at Westminster. Why!" exclaimed the orator, "even their mother-in-law who has lived with them over fifteen weeks, testifies to the blissful life they have led." This was of course conclusive evidence for the jury of bachelors and maidens, being themselves probably probationers for matrimony, and dependent on the goodwill of fathers and mothers-in-law. So, when the trial of Mr. and Mrs. Welch was equally satisfactorily concluded, the couples were hoisted into chairs, the flitches of bacon raised behind them in the air, and preceded by a band of music, they were carried round the field to another platform, where kneeling on sharp stones they took the final oath and were given the flitches.

⁂

Everyone is jubilant over the concession announced to Mr. J. Henniker-Heaton by the Post-master-General, that in future the public shall be allowed to manufacture and stamp its own post-cards. But, after all, to what does it amount. Financially, we gain very little. To buy ten decently solid cards at less than a penny is not easy. As regards convenience, there may be a little gain some times by the permission to use our own address and correspondence cards. But we shall have to buy them the right size; and we shall constantly have to suffer from the surcharges inflicted in consequence of the sender's ignorance of size and other postal regulations, hitherto clearly defined on each card by the authorities. Then, instead of plain cards, allowing for the vagaries of the wildest handwriting, we shall have to endure those hateful little illustrated advertisements of hotels and pensions, so common abroad, that swallow up all the space, and leave only a tiny corner for the communication. The concession is good, no doubt, even if only as evidence that the postal administration is in the hands of people willing to please its clients, the public. But what we want is a similar boon to that for which Sir Boyle Roche prayed and got laughed at. He asked for a quart bottle to hold a quart—we want a half-penny post card for a half-penny.

⁂

Women are such notably bad business managers, that it may be well to draw the attention of those who have to conduct their own affairs to the change in the Finance Law. This year most people having made their returns for income tax before the Finance Bill became law, it is very likely that many whose incomes are under £500 will overlook the fact that they are entitled to an abatement as to £160, which makes a difference of £5-6-8 in the tax payable. Another matter to which the income-tax adjustment agency calls attention, is that those who have made a loss in business or in investments are entitled to set this loss against profits or income from any other source. It should not be forgotten either, that it is not yet too late to recover income-tax overpaid in respect of the last three years ended April 5, 1894.

⁂

Here is a pretty story told by the *Exchange* of Robert Lowe (afterwards Lord Sherbrooke) which shows a clever man's slight appreciation of a dull wife. One night he was criticising the marriage service in his usual sarcastic style. "With all my worldly goods I thee endow!" he scornfully quoted. "That was what I solemnly declared to Mrs. Lowe at a time when I hadn't a shilling to bless myself with." "But my dear," remonstrated Mrs. Lowe, who scarcely enjoyed this frank revelation of their early poverty, "you had your brilliant intellectual abilities." "Oh, yes," returned her merciless husband, "but I certainly did not endow you with those."

COLONEL ELLES, Deputy Quarter-Master-General at Army Head-quarters, will not proceed on leave until the draft report of the Military Works Committee has been signed, which should be about September 10, as all debateable points have been decided.

THE *tableaux vivants* craze is breaking out in a new place—Wiesbaden. The new theatre there is to be opened in October by the ubiquitous Emperor, and part of the entertainment is to consist of living pictures devised by the manager. There will be a performance of a fanfare in honour of the Emperor, of Beethoven's overture "Die Weihe des Hauses," and of an act of "Tannhauser."

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, AUG. 10.

SIR,—I only venture to appeal to you because I have already experienced your great kindness on a former occasion, when you so generously helped my poor husband. He has now been taken from me for three years. My son, who has been ill for six months, and unable to work (being threatened with blindness), has now obtained a position in Bristol, for which he wants clothes, to enable him to make a respectable appearance, and money for his railway fare. If you will help me once more, Sir, indeed—indeed—you would be doing a really charitable object, and one that," &c.

This moving letter was dated from a street leading off a main thoroughfare; rather a disreputable looking street. The address given was to Mrs. Henry Dunn. I could not understand how virtue could voluntarily take up her abode in this street; nor could I remember having assisted the late lamented Henry Dunn in any way; nor could I remember ever to have heard of Mr. Henry Dunn, deceased. So, to avoid taxing a memory much wanted for other things, I placed the letter in the hands of a friend, who is one of the secretaries of the Charity Organisation Society. This is his reply:

"A fraud of the first water. If you were not going away for your holidays, you ought to place the letter in the hands of the police and prosecute. I called at the place—a newspaper shop. Saw an old woman. In reply to my question whether Mr. Dunn lived here, she smiled and said no; but his letters were received by her. He pays a penny for every letter received. He has no wife as far as any one knows, certainly no children. He is said to have a good situation in the City, and to be well dressed. This change for the better—he used to be down at heel—he states, is caused by his having given up drink. He sometimes gets two letters a day. Lately, several have come addressed to Mrs. Henry Dunn. Would you like to prosecute?"

I cannot, because I am going off by to-morrow's train. But if Mr. Henry Dunn—the deceased Mr. Henry Dunn—likes to prosecute me, he can. Meantime, perhaps, the exposure of this little swindle will lead other people, whenever they get a begging letter from a stranger, instantly to send it to the nearest office of the C.O.S. They should also, if they have not already subscribed to this most useful institution, lose no time in becoming members. Mr. Henry Dunn, for instance, through this simple action of my friend, will have to change his methods. Perhaps he will have an opportunity of quiet meditation in some secluded spot provided, without regard to expense, by the country especially for him.

The following lines were given to me as the best known lines, and the most frequently quoted, of modern verse in the United States. I wonder how many of my readers, not being Americans, can tell me who wrote them:

The night has a thousand eyes,
  And the day but one;
Yet the light of the bright world dies
  With the dying sun.
The mind has a thousand eyes,
  And the heart but one;
Yet the light of a whole life dies
  When love is done.

Once upon a time, when the world was quite unselfish, and everybody was perpetually working, planning, contriving for the happiness of everybody else, a discovery was made which filled the universal mind with shame. It was whispered in the press, and men passed the paper from one to the other, whispering, "Hush! we cannot bear to speak of it. But read it—read it. Oh! That such a thing should happen in such an age as this! Shall we never attain to equal-handed Justice?" And in the pulpit the thing was mentioned, but lightly, as a spot which at a touch sends agony into every nerve. In the domestic circle the girls whispered it with tears; and the young men with flashing eyes; and their elders with hanging heads. This was the Shameful Thing. Four times a year this nation held holiday—high holiday. The shops, workhouses, and schools were closed; everybody put on their very best; the streets were full of happy crowds; feasting, singing, dancing, laughing, love-making went on in all classes. And mind, the salaries and pay continued as usual, just as if there were no holiday; clerks at a pound a week drew their pound as usual; Heads of Departments at twelve hundred a year drew their salary without deduction. It was a day on which no work was done, yet the people were paid. That, you see, is the essence of a holiday, the gift of a day on full pay. Now it came out—the thing had never before been so much as suspected—that there was a certain factory employing hundreds of girls, and in this factory alone it was the custom to dock the girls of a day's pay for every one of the four holidays. They were uncomplaining girls. They were afraid to complain lest they should be turned off; they went out like the rest, with their best things on; but they had to rejoice and be merry *without any dinner*. This was a very pretty thing to find out, was it not? And from all classes—from the shop boys—from the clerks—from the Civil Service—from the Banks—there arose a Cry that there should not be one law for the men and another for the girls. And when the next Bank Holiday happened everybody invited the poor factory girls to dinner, and they made it up to them as best they could. And as for the managers of that factory . . . Here my information ceases; but, my dear readers, if last Monday you happened to see certain factory girls dragging along with pale cheeks among the rejoicing and dinner-full crowd, ask whether these girls, unlike all other *employees*, had been docked of their Monday pay.

By this time all the papers will have had their say on the lamentable death of Mr. Walter Pater. Lamentable it is always when a fine scholar and writer is cut off fifteen years before the allotted span; far more lamentable when, as in this case, the victim occupies a place so unique in modern literature. For Walter Pater stood unrivalled as a master of style; there was no one like him; his sentences so finely polished, so carefully corrected, so ornate, so lavish of happy turns and unexpected felicities could not be compared with those of any other writer. They had not the massive weight of Gibbon; certainly not the rugged strength of Carlyle. Ruskin could not be placed beside him; he stood alone. Above all other English writers, living or dead, Pater loved language, words, and the collocation of words; in phrase he was an artist of the highest kind. As for his matter, or his message, one is not so sure; that is to say, in certain fields he was accomplished—as in the History of Art, though here there are other writers of the same level; it is too early to decide as to the lasting power of "Marius the Epicurian," his strongest work. One read it with pleasure for the style first; one remembers little of the teaching; this may be the fault of the reader; I, for my own part, shall hasten to read the book again, for I would fain acknowledge in this fine artistic soul all those qualities of the prophetic kind which may be there.

Here is a book on Mashonaland, a book compiled of letters written from day to day, whenever the traveller could find a place and a time, where and when writing was possible. It is a simple unadorned narrative, and it tells exactly what travelling in that country really is. As for the discomforts, there are snakes in the grass, lions round the camp, crocodiles in every pool, flies by millions and myriads, dried up rivers and warm puddles of mud to drink from, food of the roughest and the toughest, natives the most stupid and the most dishonest, roads which are no roads, but only lines covered with boulders, crossing ravines, and climbing hills. Yet this traveller liked it; while he enumerates discomforts which seem intolerable, he reveals the extraordinary pleasure of the life; he tramps about after game, paying no heed to snakes or lions; he bathes in the river when he can without attending to the crocodiles; he loses himself on the Veldt, but gets out of the mess. If the boys who cannot pass examinations and hate books want to know what life is really like out there, they should read this book. It is called "A Nobody in Mashonaland;" the author is Mr. C. E. Finlason; the publisher is Mr. George Vickers, Angel-court, Strand.

In the old days it was customary for the moralist to "point" a moral; when a moral was pointed, it was considered proper to remind poor people—but they never believed it—how much better off they were than the unhappy rich; having, indeed, the desirable treasures of insufficient food, short wages, long hours, imperfect clothing, and uncomfortable housing. There was an apologue or parable which was once current in the Sandford and Merton days, in which a very wealthy man was depicted; he had every thing that the heart could desire; he had "viands"—the food of Dives was always called "viands"—while the poor man had only meals; he had—but the enumeration of all his possessions make one green with envy. And then—to top and round off everything—he was cursed with the inability to enjoy anything, insomuch that he yearned for the simplest pickled walnut, and wept to see the gusto with which the hedger and ditcher put away his bread and onion. I know an unhappy shepherd who is like that rich man. Every year he goes away from his work to enjoy the great treasures that he possesses in the country. These consist of mountain, moor, forest, stream, cliff, beach, grassy slopes, flowers, the hedge, the purest air in the world, the breath of the broad Atlantic. Splendid rolling waves, boats, coaches, steamers, wonderful places to visit—there never was a richer man. And behold! the curse upon this Dives! For at the breath of the sweet strong air, the fragrance of the flowers, the fresh salt wind of the sea, this voluptuary sinks back, breathless. He chokes; he cannot walk; he cannot sleep; he is struck down with asthma; and all these treasures are wasted upon him. Sometimes the fit leaves him; sometimes it stays and drives him away. And he is so fond of his treasures. I do not know what he has done to deserve this castigation. Perhaps he has got old—a thing which is allowed to happen more from want of thought than from any really immoral motive.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

REPORTS have been received by the Government of India on a series of trials of Cordite and K. Powder with the Martini-Henri rifle. The results are said to be very favourable, the rifles practically shooting correctly up to seven thousand rounds. The trials of the Lee-Metford, it will be remembered, gave a life of only half of the above duration.

OWING to the plentiful rainfall the receipts from irrigation in the North-Western Provinces, last year, showed a considerable falling off. Assessments under occupiers' rates on the canals under the direct control of the Irrigation Department amounted to about twenty-three lakhs, as against more than twenty-four lakhs in the preceding twelve months, and the decrease, as compared with the average of the past five years, exceeded two lakhs.

THE statement that Major Burn Murdoch, R.E., has accepted the Agency of the Southern Mahratta Railway is at any rate premature, since the offer has not been made to him.

THE Government of India have decided that no change shall at present be made in the arrangements for the Waziri delimitation escort in the direction of organising a punitive expedition against the tribesmen. If the Mahsuds offend further, however, such an expedition may be forced upon the authorities.

THE Chief Court of the Punjab points out that a case has recently been brought to the notice of the judges in which a railway servant having appealed from a conviction for an offence committed in his capacity of railway servant, the appellate court reduced the sentence without giving notice of the appeal to the head of the railway administration, and invites the attention of the courts to Punjab Government Notification, No. 127, dated the 28th January, 1891, in which it is laid down that in such cases, when the appeal is not summarily rejected, the appellate court shall cause notice to be given of the time and place of hearing of the appeal to the head of the railway administration concerned as well as to the District Magistrate.

LOMBOK, which has just been the scene of a bloody mutiny, is a small island of the Dutch East Indies lying between Little Java and Sambawa. It has only some half-a-million of inhabitants. How the mutiny has come about is a tale that is yet to be told. The Hollanders administer their East Indian settlements in their own way. They attempt neither to educate nor to disinfect the native as we do in India; far less do they teach him to look forward to a time when he is to govern himself with the aid of a gilt-edged edition of Burke. They look upon him merely as part of a machine for the production of coffee and tobacco and spices, and oil him only so far as they deem necessary to prevent friction. Nevertheless, as in India, we have not always found our system produce ardent supporters of British rule, so it would be too much to assume that the mutiny in Lombok is the outcome of an unsympathetic rule.

MR. H. WATHEN, Examiner of Accounts in the Public Works Department of the Government of India, has gone on three months' privilege leave, and Mr. Volkers officiates.

IT is understood that the adjustment of the expansion gear of the Hughli (Jubilee) Bridge has been completed without stopping the traffic, which it was at first thought would be necessary.

HEAVY rainfall is reported from the Darjeeling district. In the twenty-four hours ending eight o'clock, on Monday morning, the fall at Darjeeling was over three inches, and at Jalpaiguri, four.

IT is a question whether the Commissioners of Divisions are entirely the impartial judges the Government of India suppose them to be in remitting to them the task of diciding on questions of taxation between railways and municipalities. Just lately there has been a dispute between the East Indian Railway and the Bhagulpur Municipality which, by orders of Government, was referred to the Commissioner, the Government at the same time expressing an opinion that the rate proposed was excessive. But the Commissioner, who is presumably much more concerned in financing the municipality than he is with the railway, actually imposed a higher rate than Government had already declared to be excessive. It certainly seems a little unreasonable that the railway water-supply itself should be included in the property taxed to keep up the municipal water-supply, but both here and in England railways are regarded as fair game for the eccentricities of local taxation.

MR. GEORGE CURZON's visit to the Gilgit Agency, writes the *Pioneer*, will complete his knowledge of the North-West frontier, for he has already seen the Khyber-Khojak section of the borderland. His journey is made at an opportune moment, for at this season of the year the provisioning of the garrisons in the Hindu Kush region is being carried out, and reliefs are on the move. He will observe how thoroughly the Government of India are carrying out the defensive policy to which they are committed as a result of Russian action on the Pamirs. The transport train of camels, mules, and ponies, working between Bandipur and Gilgit, and even beyond to Hunza-Nagar, must excite his admiration, for high passes have to be crossed, and the whole region traversed is a mass of mountains. Yet everything is being done with the same exactness and smoothness as would obtain in India itself, except that no railway lends its aid to the carriage of supplies. Mr. Curzon will see also that the Hunza-Nagar Valley, the scene of desperate fighting not so long ago, needs only a garrison of a few score men to make British authority respected. If he should venture as far as Mastuj, he will find Captain Younghusband there with a small escort of 100 rifles; no strong detachment is required to confirm the protection extended to Chitral. Again, if on his return journey he strikes down the Indus Valley and reaches Chilas, he will be welcomed at a post equal to defying the attacks of all the local tribesmen, and he may pay a flying visit to the Babusar Pass with only half-a-dozen sepoys to guard him. The traveller who has made the Central Asian question his special study will, of course, have to exercise a wise discretion as to how much he shall say hereafter in print; but we are convinced that he will be greatly impressed by all he may see, and not least by the soldierly bearing of the Kashmir Imperial Service troops who have won such distinction on the further borderland.

AN original member of the Eighty Club sends a home paper an interesting note about its early stages and the genesis of its title. The club, as most of the older members know, grew out of Grey's committee, formed by, or at the instance of Mr. Albert Grey for the purpose of keeping the young Radicals in touch with the Whigs and Moderates. This consisted of about half-a-dozen individuals whose first intervention at elections was at Sheffield in 1879. Indeed, the first electioneering speech for the Eighty Club (as it afterwards became) was, we believe, made at that election by Mr. (now Judge) Snagge. The older members of the party soon recognised the possibilities of this new electionegring machine, and a formal start was made at a meeting in an upper room of what is now the National Liberal Federation Office in Parliament-street.

ONE of Mr. Aubrey Beardsley's bewildering wall-posters has recently passed through some really remarkable adventures in America. A visiting Philadelphian, it appears, purchased the poster from a Strand bill-sticker for the exorbitant sum of two pence. He then mailed it to a friend in Philadelphia, as a silent comment on the "very latest" English art. The friend cannot have sympathised with Beardsleyism, for he allowed the poster to be used as a wrapper for his week's washing. In this lowly capacity it made its way to the Chinese laundry, kept by one Sam Lee, on Sansom-street, Philadelphia. The moment Sam Lee saw the monstrous advertisement his moon-eyes sparkled with joy, and he begged it eagerly from the servant. It reminded the poor fellow of his native Pekin and its archaic art. He hung it proudly in his little laundry, and invited all his friends to behold the treasure. They came in twos, threes, dozens, scores, and hundreds, as the fame of the wonderful picture spread. Finally, Sam Lee was persuaded to auction off his prize. It was knocked down to Wan Fo Li, the proprietor of the Chinese Theatre in Camden, N.J., for the sum of one hundred dollars, or £25. In Camden the travelled lithograph was placed on exhibition, and the enterprising Mr. Wan cleared over £100 gate money. A San Francisco Chinaman of great wealth was the next purchaser. The exact price he gave for it is unknown, but it is placed approximately at five hundred dollars. It now adorns this lucky individual's gorgeous residence in the far-western China town, and San Francisco newspapers state that a lamp is burned before it night and day, as though it were a powerful Joss. This charming tale ought to inspire the disciples of Mr. Beardsley with confidence. Even should England continue to reject their efforts, there remains a great future for them—in China.

THE christening gift of Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, her Majesty's publishers, to the infant Prince, is a cot coverlet of white satin, bordered with Honiton lace, in the centre of which the Royal crown is embroidered in delicately shaded silk, while on the left, worked in pale gold, appears the motto, "Angels Guard Thee." Encircling the crown, are painted seven cherubs, scattering buds and petals of York roses as they hover round. The case in which the coverlet is contained is a fine specimen of the wood carver's art, scalloped out in the form of a graceful shell, entirely covered with blush rose shot satin, the inside, following the groves of the shell, being lined with soft white silk. A border of Honiton lace completes the outer edge, while painted clusters of field daisies (childhood's flower) appropriately form the only outside decoration.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held at the rooms of the Society, 6 Apollo Street, on Wednesday, the 29th ultimo, Mr. Kharsetji Rastamjee Cama, Vice-President, presided. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The election of the following new member was announced:—Mr. R. A. Lamb, I. C. S., Acting Collector, Alibag, Kolaba District. The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—

TO THE LIBRARY.

From Zurich.—Vierteljahrsschriftder Naturforschenden Geseltchaft, Erstes Heft and Zweites Heft

From Nederlandsch-Indie—Bijdragen tot de Taal. Land-En Volkenkunde.

From the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland—Journal Vol., XXIV No. 1.

From the Asiatic Society of Bengal—Journals Vol. LXIII, Part 1, Nos. 1 and 2—1894.

From R. Greeven, B.A., (Oxon) Bengal Civil Service.—"The Knights of the Broom."

TO THE MUSEUM.

From Mr. Isaak Benjamin—Arab drinking vessels from Bagdad.

From Lieutenant R. A. Lye, R. I. M.—Kachen gun taken at Sima on the N.E. frontier of Burma, by the expeditionary column of 1892, with havresack.

The honorary secretary then read notes on the recent openings of some prehistoric graves in the Coimbatore District, Madras Presidency, " by Mr. W. R. Sandford, Madras Railway, Arkonam.

The paper said that large groups of graves of an unknown begone race existed in many parts of the south of India, from which iron swords and spears, arrow heads and bronze Buddhist figures have been found together with a large quantity of pottery, of a quality superior to that now made. Having described at some length the different graves, the paper gave a few notes of the statements made by the people, now living in the neighbourhood on the subject of these graves which were called Pandywar kohd, meaning Pandyan houses. The people said that the chambers opened out were not graves, but were the dwellings of the people who were a race of pygmies. They said that the people were so small that they were able to pass through the small openings into the main chamber. At night the people of the settlement all retired to rest, and one of them left outside put the flat stones over the entrances to the dwellings, and then himself hid away in a tree, where he slept and was ready next morning to pull away the stones and let the people out. At last for their sins an earthquake or some other great convulsion of nature occurred and entombed the people in the dwelling-houses. Hence the bones now found in the graves.

A vote of thanks to the author of the Notes and the customary compliment to the chair, finished the busines of the meeting.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

THE first general memorandum on the prospects of the Indian cotton crop of the season 1894 is issued. In the early part of the sowing season the rainfall was generally timely and sufficient, except in Madras, where the early rains failed, and in Bombay, where they were late. The sowing season was favourable in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and the Central Provinces. In the Punjab the area is 53 per cent. in excess of that recorded in the previous year, which in itself was 24·4 per cent. above normal. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the excess is 10 per cent. over the previous year, while in the Central Provinces the area appears to equal the average. Owing to the failure of the early rains the area sown in Madras is less than half that of the previous year, and is 33 per cent. below the normal. A decrease is also reported from Bombay and Behar, where the area sown falls short of the normal by as much as 11 and 8 per cent. respectively. The prospects of the crops are generally satisfactory, especially in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and the Central Provinces. Germination has been impeded in some parts by excess of rain and in others by want of rain, but a good outturn may be expected except in Bombay, where the season has not been favourable, and in Madras, where there is urgent need of rain.

As regards, the prospects of the sesamum (til) crop the season has been generally unfavourable for sowings, except in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In Madras, Bombay and Berar the area sown is under the normal, and in the Punjab it is 7·1 per cent. below that of the final forecast of last year, which was itself below the average. In the Central Provinces the sowings in Hoshangabad and Chhattisgarh are estimated tobe below the average, but in Saugor and Damoh they are on a larger scale than usual. Sowings are, however, still incomplete in many parts of the country, and in the Central Provinces, where about one-fifth of the crop is grown as a cold weather crop, sowings will only commence in September. The prospects of the young crops depend on favourable rains within the next month. In Bombay and Madras the present condition is generally fair and in Berar it is satisfactory, but rain is needed. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh germination was good, though weeding has been interfered with by heavy rain. In the Punjab some damage has been caused by excessive rain, but in the Central Provinces the recent weather has been generally beneficial, enabling late sowings to be extended and the earlier sown plants to be weeded.

CRICKET.

ROBERT MONEY SCHOOL VS. ST. XAVIER'S SCHOOL.

A MATCH between these schools was played on Thursday, on the Esplanade, resulting in an easy win for the former by 26 runs. Amongst the team for St. Xavier's Shantaram Sanzgiri played a really good game for 20. For the Money School Kerker and R. D. Dharwarker, who scored 33 and 15 runs, respectively, deserve credit for being the only players who showed some form against Saklat's bowling which proved quite unplayable for the rest of the team. The following are the scores:—

ST. XAVIER'S C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mahatre, run out	0	did not bat	
Seervai, b Hegde	0		
Dorabseth, b Hegde	1		
Dastur, b Hegde	2	c and b Powar	6
Sanzgiri, l-b-w Hegde	20	run out	2
Saklat, b Dabholker	0	c and b Powar	1
Kapadia, b Hegde	3	did not bat	
Bahadurji, b Hegde	2		
Mody, run out	1	c and b Powar	1
R Talpade, not out	8	did not bat	
M Talpade, b Hegde	10		
Extras	11	Extras	2
Total	58	Total	12

ROBERT MONEY SCHOOL.

First Innings.

Hegde, b Saklat	13
Kerker, l-b-w Sanzgiri	33
Powar, c Saklat	6
Kirtiker, c Saklat	0
Dabholker, b Saklat	0
R D Dharwarker, c Sanzgiri	15
Telang, b Sanzgiri	2
B D Dharwarker, c and b Sanzgiri	0
Pinglay, c and b Saklat	3
Gwalbans, c and b Saklat	0
Rajadhyak, not out	1
Extras	11
Total	84

B. V. A. A. C. VS. MILITARY MEDICAL C. C.

A match will be played to-day between the above clubs on the B. V. A. ground. Play commences at 2-30 p.m. The followng team will represent the B. V. A. A. C:—Sergeant W. H. Jackson (captain), Gunners W. H. Cole, H. S. Read, C. Worman, G. W. Claridge, T. Gouldston, A. C. Bowack, J. A. Brandon, H. V. Faulconer, C. Rowbotham, Bombardier H. J. Illsley. Reserve—F. V. Joyce.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 31st August, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	31	1	53 p.m.	..	36
Suez	31	3	0 p.m.	..	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 31st August, 1894.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	59	..	1
" Karachi	..	17	...	2
" Madras	..	19	...	1

DEALING with the *Nineteenth Century* article, the *Rock* is in doubt "whether this marvellous man will die a Roman Catholic or a Baptist. Neither would much surprise us." "This marvellous man," of course, is Mr. Gladstone.

THE methods employed by the Treasury for keeping down expenses in the Service are proverbial. If only the big expenses were controlled like the small, what an economical nation we should be! The latest instance of economy in small items, might, if it had occurred some years ago, have awed Lord Randolph Churchill from being a wanderer on the face of the globe. A humble civil servant was sent on a mission, and died in absence. His family naturally asked that the Treasury should pay the expense of bringing home his body. This demand was met with every possible objection and only conceded after a long correspondence. At last, however, the Treasury gave way, and consented to pay the money; but they attached to their concession the [illegible] proviso that in future cases of the kind due notice must be given! How unreasonable of the poor civil servant to die so unexpectedly! This reminds a contemporary of a story that used to be told as an illustration of Mr. Gladstone's traditional respect for the methods of service. A visitor once expressed some wonder that Mr. Gladstone did not have grass instead of gravel—the material in use in those days—put down at the back of his house in Downing-street. Mr. Gladstone, however, had a final objection. "I am afraid," he said, "that the Treasury would not allow it." And yet, at the time, he was Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury! Was there anything to equal that since Louis XV. said that he would "put down those new Paris cabriolets" if he were Minister of Police?

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INDIAN MONETARY STANDARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—America is intent upon the agitation of a much vexed question of its silver standard in gold value. It hopes to be self-sufficient to control the future commercial destiny of its own. A competition of an international trade, so prejudicial to a monetary standard of silver-using countries, could not long be maintained in any country, when its promise in the future is to be a total wreck, if not an annihilation, of a metallic value of silver. Almost similar is the case with India, which must also spare no endeavour to uphold the metallic value of silver. India is unbenevolent towards itself in urging a competition of an export trade, to seek an equilibrium with its increased imports, under unequal circumstances of the metallic value of a rupee. A depreciation of the Indian currency is unceasingly increasing every year, and impresses strongly upon the minds of the Indians, an unprecedented feature of a commercial prosperity in the annals of this country. Whereupon the most shrewd economists and financiers of India have recognised an immediate necessity of establishing, though partially at present, a gold standard both in the interests of the trade and the nation. The exports of commerce indicate among the articles, heavy transportations of rice, wheat, cotton, opium, &c.,; the first two commodities of which, by their transportation, must impose many [illegible] hardships, upon a famine-stricken country. A mere barter of commodities is not unlikely to fail in reducing largely this country's debt, in circumstances of a heavily fallen exchange. It may be deemed a financial triumph, when the exchange is at par or slightly unfavourable. A distinction exists between a commercial barter, in ordinary circumstances, and that which is eagerly sought in order to swell the magnitude of exports, at a sure disadvantage consequent upon an unfavourable exchange. That India is essentially a gold and silver using country, may seem a paradox. Yet an appreciation of gold and a depreciation of silver confer a united pressure upon the hundreds of millions of this country. A depreciation of silver coin has also a much more extensive consequence upon this country, which can only be averted by fixing a reasonably, if not near an original, gold value. The fall of the exchange value of a rupee has steadily increased throughout the last twenty years. It is still increasing, in the absence of a protective measure of a double coin, reasonably rated in comparison with one another. The national loss must weigh heavily upon this country in various ramifications of a much depreciated Indian currency. A majority of the population is under an obligation to purchase the precious metals, like any other articles required for use, even when they have received a considerable enhancement to their original value. Whether the commodities are Europe or country articles, the law of international demand regulates the international values. It is not less singular that, with an increasing prosperity to commerce, stimulated by the growing industry of a nation and fairly enhanced produce, the prices of all articles should rise to the highest extent possible, while the participators in a commercial prosperity are but a minority of a subject population. The late manifesto of the Indian Currency Association exhibits an increase of three crores of rupees, in the imports of silver for coinage, during the year 1892-93, in contrasting with those of the previous year. This fact is a proof of one of the serious consequences, which follow from monometallism. The precious metals, being the media of payments, should have their values properly adjusted to a fixity; speculative and abnormal values are as objectionable to metals, as they would be to any of the articles, which are required for a country's use. The former are even decidedly more objectionable. An unfavorable exchange has not hitherto been viewed to be a very considerable destruction of value. The exchange, which obtains at present, has enabled the English pound to be doubled in Indian value, and the Indian rupee halved in English value. In reality gold would exchange for gold and no silver. The Government of India have not yet come to a definite conclusion on the subject, and the delay in the introduction of a gold coin cannot be without its effect upon the current of trade, which the commercial interests must needs pursue, under the existing system of monometallism. If a difficulty is probably experienced now, in adjusting proper values to the precious metals, it may be found more difficult in the future to do so. The exchange banks would scarcely be expected to undertake the shipments of gold in large quantities, in the absence of a gold currency in India. While the transmission of large quantities of silver is continued by them a contraction of silver, desired by the Government, is impossible. The imports of silver can scarcely be regulated, so as to conduce to an upward tendency in the exchange, unless effectual means are devised, in view to prohibit the purchase of cheap silver for the manufacture of ornaments, and prevent the substitution of cheap silver for hoarded rupees. The desired effect may probably have to be despaired of, unless gold is legitimately brought into a fair competition with silver. With unstable values to the precious metals, the purchases of either metal are, and will necessarily be, induced by its cheapness. The monopoly of commodities like the precious metals by the Government, ought not to have a baneful influence upon the trade generally, nor would it seem likely to operate favourably in the interests of Government. To secure a thorough control over the retention of a value [illegible] of a silver rupee to an English pound, [illegible] of the values of coined and uncoined silver [illegible] desirable. A stable ratio between silver and gold can only be effected when their values approach their normal condition. An opposition is said to have been raised to Sir David Barbour's currency scheme for the reason that "there will be a large drain of gold to this country, which will cause a fall in gold prices." Apparently a depreciation of gold is an appreciation of silver, as much as the reverse holds good. Both forces are needed to operate simultaneously, to restore the present ratio between the two metals to regain its nearly former condition. In the absence of a normal condition of trade, there is the least probability of an assumption that a stable ratio could be permanently fixed. The currency scheme, as at present initiated by the Government, is not quite hopeless of its consequences. The scheme for maintaining a gold reserve is [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

has fallen down, cannot fail to strike an observer, as an additional hardship upon this country, bearing in mind that the exports, having already been enhanced to extraordinary proportions, could not fully meet the requirements of last year. The increase is wholly due to a further fall in the exchange rate in England, which prevailed in the preceding years. It, however, does not represent the entire extent of the fluctuations in the rate, as otherwise a much larger amount of increment would have been exhibited. Twenty years ago, a sovereign is said to have been valued at nineteen rupees. This fact is calculated to recall the circumstances, under which the import and export trade of India was stimulated with gold-using countries. The favourable circumstances, which then prevailed have now been totally reversed, without causing a slightest modification in the direction of the trade. Of the two sections of trade, namely, that with countries in which a gold standard prevailed, and the other with silver-using countries, the former is obviously the cause of a heavy embarrassment, which has been inflicted upon the trade of this country. Though slight fluctuations of exchange may occur with silver-using countries, yet their effect must be trifling. An appreciable effect, at the present moment, must necessarily be ascribed to an extraordinary circumstance, now connected with gold-using countries in respect to a fallen exchange. An unfavourable exchange is said to be an encouragement to export, and a discouragement to import. Now the latest official year, of which the aggregate imports are given, is 1893-4, and for that year the imports are valued at Rs. 77 crores. They exhibit an excess debit of eleven crores against India, as compared with 1892-3. The excess in imports is attributable to a fall of an exchange rate and an over-supply of piece-goods to this country in that year. This over-supply of piece-goods has not benefited the Indian people by a lowering of the market price of the articles. Apparently an equilibrium between the demand and supply has been maintained by the traders in this country by an over-exportation in kind. The imports, in the end, must necessarily raise their price higher on account of a lower exchange of a rupee. While the imports were enhanced, the exports for last year aggregated 102 crores—a sum equal to that for the preceding year. It must be borne in mind that the exports for last year were greater in quantity to the extent of the difference in value, owing to a fall in the exchange rate for that year. It would further appear that no insignificant part of the export trade of this country is represented by the wheat and rice exportations, as indicated below :—

	Wheat. Exportation. Rs.	Rice. Exportation. Rs.
1891-92	1,43,80,000	1,33,87,000
1892-93	74,40,000	1,24,09,000
1893-94	51,93,000	1,03,89,0,0

On a comparison of these figures, it will be observed that the above heavy exports, which have been resorted to, are of the chief articles of the staple common food of the Indians. The exportation of these articles must support the augmentation of their prices in this country. It can hardly be supposed that this annual surplus of articles, if it may be a surplus, might not have interfered with a due proportion of a surplus, which is usually kept on hand by the dealers, to meet unforeseen demands of any succeeding bad years. The result of such a course, it is needless to say, must raise the price of the articles to a maximum limit, and to maintain the same for all years. For if the exportations of those articles may be attributed to a plentiful harvest, then it will be difficult to account for a surplus for exportation not arising from a plentiful harvest of bajree, which, fortunately, has not yet been requisitioned to militate against the larger supplies of import. The problem is not difficult to solve. It appears plain that a surplus of bajree has taken the place of a proportionate supply of those cereals to the prejudice of a wonted luxury of a considerable portion of the population of this country. Still the main fact remains that all the surplus of cereals having been exported away annually, must render a time of famine most calamitous and unparalleled in the history of this country. A reduction in the wheat exports of last year is evidently due to the fact that "the gold price is the determining factor of the wheat trade." A slight reduction in the rice exportation of last year is owing to "the lowering of the price of rice," by the importing country and not on account of a visible decrease in the quantity of supply. It has been said that, "the power of India to pay her debts depended on the surplus exports, and mainly upon the exports of opium and cotton." The opium exportation for last year was less in quantity than that for the preceding year; and the amount of value for last year was also less, both on account of a less quantity exported and a lower exchange. Instead of there being an excess in opium exportation, to meet a loss by exchange, there is a deficiency of Rs. 1,236,000, contrasted with the year 1892-93. Similary, the cotton exportation for the year 1893-94, contrasted with the year 1892-93, indicates a deficiency of Rs. 1,850,000. It will be perceived that these two trades have failed during 1893-94 to increase their exportation, so as to help an equilibrium of trade. The closing of the mints in this country has obviously no concern with the poverty of the produce for those trades. The yield of the above two articles need not have been worse than that of the cereals, which is alleged to have been plentiful during the year 1893-94. The importance of these trades cannot be under-rated in the interests of this country; and the traders must naturally feel mortified at their inequality, to render themselves invincible against the odds of an unfavourable exchange. It is a notable fact that the Indian export trade with gold-using countries bears a ratio of a fraction more than two to one in reference to that with silver-using countries. And the import trade of this country with gold-using countries bears a ratio of five and-a-half to one on account of that with silver-using countries. The above is an ordinary feature of the Indian trade before the action of the Government in regard to the closing of mints in this country. Whereas in 1893-94, the imports from gold-using countries have been considerably augmented, so as to tax this country to its utmost power in rendering its exports commensurate with the requirements of the trade at a heavy sacrifice to this country. Moreover, in respect of gold, "the net imports on the average of last five years were Rs. 564,000, whereas in 1893-94 the current was reversed, and gold was exported to the extent of Rs. 515,000." This reverse drain of that precious metal, which has been raised in silver value to an unprecedented extent in recent years, if continued in future, and no imports take place as heretofore, promises to be seriously ominous in consequences to the Indian currency. Without an adequate stock of gold on hand in this country, all attempts made to raise the value of silver in India must, in a great measure, be frustrated. As an ordinary commodity of trade, gold cannot be viewed as having an existence in this country. Whatever small quantity is imported is again liable to be drained away, in the manner it was exported in 1893-94. It is a fair question for the paternal Government of this country to determine how long the media of receipts and payments should be permitted, to be indefinitely variable and fluctuating between the two countries, which bear the most intimate commercial and political relations, and which enjoy a kind of monopoly of a free trade between them, under otherwise favourable auspices. The two countries, being governed by one and the same gracious sovereign, must have a common interest in their prosperity. At the present moment, England happens to be a gold-using country, and India which is, by no means, comparatively by far a less yielding country, in respect to its industrial resources, as also its tribute to the governing country, happens to be silver-using. Obviously the governing country has no demand for silver, and the governed country has no gold to offer to it. Were there coins of two precious metals existing in India, the receipts and payments would have been proportionately divided, in computation of the respective liabilities of the two trading countries. No undue pressure would have arisen in regard to any particular metal, so as to afford a field for a speculative commercial enterprise between the two countries against the media of payments. Even the trade would have partaken of a needful desire to pass the gold and silver bullion in large quantities as imports and exports, like ordinary commodities of commerce, by which means a fixity of value to both coins would have been greatly stimulated, and the present and future terrible features of the trade avoided. In the absence of the resources for the future expansion of the export trade, no apprehension could be more rational, at the present time of a commercial crisis, with a national debt increasing every year to a considerable extent, than that as regards the bajree of the poor of India being also soon called into requisition, to add its quota to the already augmented magnitude of the Indian exports, provided the circumstances warrant it. It has been mentioned by an eminent authority that "a fall in the exchange value of the rupee of one farthing involves an annual loss of Rs. 450,000 to the Government of India, and the loss becomes greater in proportion as the rate becomes lower."—Yours, &c.,

P.

August 31.

WALKESHWAR FAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It will be to the advantage of many, if you will be pleased to let me ask my Hindu brethren, through your influential paper, that they may keep a strong look-out at their cash against abuse at the hands of their shop-boys and others visiting the present infamous fair at Walkeshwar. This Pithoree-fair which is known as the annual gambling festivity is commenced since yesterday, and has credited the Walkeswar with number of gambling establishments of great notoriety. Hundreds of the devotees from various parts of Bombay have commenced pouring in to pay homage to the sacred precincts of the gaming-houses, and the temptation of gambling is too great. Too great is also the *bandobust* of the keepers of the gaming houses which are scattered all round Walkeshwar enjoying great ease and safety, along with a large business. It is really deplorable. Deplorable is the condition of Walkeshwar for being degraded into a gambling village, and it must be ashamed of it. Yesterday I went to see the affairs at Walkeshwar as to how they went on, and to my disappointment I knew that the gaming was all over the place and ignorant youths were being robbed of their precious articles besides money while trying their luck. I, therefore beg to drop a hint through your influential paper, so that those whom it may concern, would keep their eyes open, because it is a known fact that Walkeshwar is nothing in these days if not a remarkable.

JOOGARKHANA.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE PARSEE-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am not an Englishman and do not understand very much about the rules of cricket, but I am sufficiently versed to know that rules do exist, and that they are strictly adhered to, whenever a great match or race takes place. Nor have I ever seen such a muddle as was made the other day at the Presidency match, and feel sure, that if any such thing would have happened in England, the obliging captain would have been mobbed. Either the English captain was right to go on after the bell had rung or he was wrong; in any case he should have thought not only of the feelings, but also of the pockets of his backers—and have saved both, as it was a moral impossibility for him and Pogson to stand up for ten minutes longer against the Parsee bowling. I would suggest, that the Gymkhana refer the matter to the Marylebone C. C. for settlement in the same way as disputes at races are sometimes referred to the Jockey Club. I daresay, all bets have been paid before now, but that is not the point—it is the sporting law on the subject that I should like to see settled by some authority for future guidance.—Yours, &c.,

TEUTON.

Aug. 31.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir—Your correspondent "B. and C." seems quite ignorant of the betting customs, and hence he finds my opinion complicated. He ought to have referred the matter to higher authority or some one who knew better than himself about betting customs before rushing into your paper. Let me in the outset impress on his mind that the result is always dependent on time. As to the drawing of the stumps, I say that the stumps would have been drawn as soon as the bell rang out time, had it not been for the interference of his Excellency Lord Harris who seemed very anxious to bring about a result. The ten minutes' longer play does not in any way affect the bet. All the bets, therefore, depended on the *ringing of the bell*. The man, therefore, who bet on a draw wins. However as there is a division of opinion on this point, it would be much better if either Mr. Raikes or one of the umpires come forward, and make the matter

PLAIN.

Aug. 31.

A PLEA FOR THE BULLOCK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me to draw, through your well-read paper, the attention of those interested in the prevention of cruelty to animals to the indifference of the cart-drivers to the sufferings of the dumb bullocks. These heartless men when loading or emptying carts do not use support rods and consequently when the load is thrown on or from the carts up goes the cart pole and with it the poor bullocks suspending like criminals. It is, indeed, a piteous sight, and sometimes ends in the bullocks being strangled to death. Any one who cares may see this for himself on the bunder, or in the cloth-markets. If the proper authorities take this up and make the use of support-rods, such as are seen in the Municipal filth-carts compulsory, they will be doing a favour to the feeling public without making this compulsion a heavy tax on the khattarawallas. The multitude looking on though fully sympathising have not the nerves to check this effectively, and hence my appeal to the authorities.—Yours, &c.,

J. J. K. M.

MEN'S NECKTIES.

In no portion of his dress does a man show his individuality so markedly as in his neckties. There are people who profess to be able to read a man's character from his face or handwriting, or even from his fingers and his "spatulated" nails, but if you can obtain access to the drawer (or chest of drawers) in which he keeps his neckties, you have a means of divination which is far more simple and far more certain. Although you may, perhaps, never have set eyes on the object of your inquiry, a cursory glance at his neckgear should inform you as to his education, his age, his position in life, besides giving you a general idea of his character. Unfortunately, like all others of the same class, this is not an exact science, and it is not always easy to discover what effect the personal equation may have had upon the surrounding circumstances of your subject, and *vice versa*.

It would not, for instance, be invariably right to assume that the wearer of a made-up tie was never at an English public school or university, although you will very seldom blunder in so doing. The exceptions to this rule are often enough men of education who in their youth had but little inclination for games or sports, and in consequence were dubbed "smugs" by their fellows, and left outside the pale of public opinion which was probably precisely what they desired. Such an one's ties will be but two or three in number, for he will wear the same day after day, winter and summer, until its hidden mechanism of spring or spike is no longer secure, and its greasiness can no longer be tolerated. Should, however, you find a drawerful of these made-up abominations you may be confident that their owner is ill-educated, vulgar, and ostentatious. Some slight exception may be made in the case of dress ties. There are quite decent men who were never taught in their youth to tie a white tie, and being clumsy with their fingers, have never acquired the simple art in later years—a thing which is a matter of constant regret to them. Their circumstances do not admit of their having a valet to dress them, and they fall back on a made-up tie which they foolishly imagine to closely resemble the real thing—a fictitious bow of studied irregularity.

The question of age is easier; youth inclines to frivolity; old age, except it be dandified, chooses more serious neck-scarves. The young man about town revels in variety, and the latest fashions or experiments from the shopwindows, while the business man has a modest collection of black and grey, with a few white-spotted dark blues in the interests of variety. The aesthete coils soft handkerchiefs of pale-hued Liberty silk under his lie-down collar, or blossoms out in knots of "art" chintz. The actor still loves the broad, bulgy, cross-over ties which have been out of fashion among other men for some years past. The professional man wears a knot of plain black or plain white silk. The low-church parson shows an ill-tied strip of white muslin, his high-church brother affects a black silk stock lawn-covered round the neck, while the cleric of intermediate view dispenses altogether with a tie, and sets off his jam-pot collar by imitating with his waistcoat the top of a cassock.

The reason why neckties convey so much more individuality than any other article of dress is not far to seek. As far as their clothes and hats and boots are concerned, many men are simply the creatures of their tailors, hatters, and bootmakers. His necktie, however, each man must choose for himself. It is easy enough to go into a famous shop and say, "I want a high hat." At most you will have two or three to choose from. You cannot thus depend upon a shop-keeper's choice as to ties. Moreover, you have a bewildering variety of shops to choose between. And a man who "dunno wher 'e are" can get but little help from observation of the ties worn by his fellow-men in the street. He may thus discover without difficulty what are the "right" gloves or collars, and speedily procure similar garments for himself, but in the question of neckties such a course of inquiry could not fail to lead him into a condition of hopeless uncertainty.

And yet all-powerful fashion takes cognisance of each rapidly-changing style and its manifold varieties, and has something to say about everyone of them. She has her views about pattern and material, she decides all questions of length and breadth, and even expresses herself plainly as to the looseness or tightness of each knot or bow. It is rumoured that even the wearers of made-up ties are controlled by a sort of spurious fashion of their own, but of this we have no certain knowledge. One would imagine that the wearers of such an unpardonable make-shift would be inclined to protest against the least hint, much less a command, of fashion. But this is by no means the case with the vulgar wearers of these machines, and so they may be easily detected. Do they hear that the *jeunesse dorée* has adorned its necks with white dress-ties of a butterfly fashion with tiny body and spreading ends?—straightway the shop windows in which they delight exhibit a made-up imitation thereof, which deceives nobody except their infatuated clients. So, too, if sailor knots are tied in a tight narrow knot, with the ends of the scarf left bulging below, these same shop windows are promptly filled with an absurd made-up parody of the same, designed to gladden the dubious shirt-fronts of the shopboy and the masher clerk.

As a matter of facts the summer of the butterfly dress-tie is about at an end. Specimens are still to be seen in the music-halls and provincial theatres, but elsewhere it has ceased to flutter, except in a very modified form. The tie may still widen out slightly towards its ends, and it may still be pulled tight amidships, but that is all. And the pattern of your cambric must no longer be visible across a dining-table. If you are no more in your first youth you may protest against the frivolity of the butterfly by wearing an unusually small and straight bow. If your mind is bent on absolute affectation of simplicity, you may find solace in the muslin tapes which are now sold at about a shilling a dozen. There by you will escape the washerwomen, among whom it is no easy task to find a divinity who will shape the ends of a white tie with proper attention.

The black tie with evening dress is, no doubt, borrowed from the naval or military mess uniform. Some men, however, fancy that a black tie indicates mourning, and others consider it the proper wear with a dress jacket, as opposed to a dress coat. If it be worn it should have widened ends, as do all bow-ties of the moment, but these must not be more than two inches wide at their broadest. And to our thinking a black silk, not corded, is less pretentious and better form than black satin. The same width should also be sufficient for bows worn in the day-time. For the material of these you have an almost endless choice. If you desire the gay patterns of Indian silk bandannas be careful that you get the true Oriental materials. These may easily be distinguished, not only by their colours, but by the smooth surface of the silk. The imitation is as a rule bad in device, and also has a rough texture with a slightly ribbed surface. But if your fancy leads you to these rather gaudy bows, you must be sure that they do not blend inharmoniously with your shirt or clothes, to say nothing of your complexion.

More modest folk will find quieter bow-ties made of white-spotted silk-black, dark-blue, or brown. Shepherd's plaid, of various-sized checks, is also inoffensive and cool-looking. Plain or patterned black silk is the height of discretion. The opposite may be found in the bright-coloured Indian cottons, which, save by the boldest, can only be worn with light cloth or flannel suits in the country.

For sailor-knots there is also an infinite variety of material. You cannot err with black satin or silk, plain or patterned. White silks of sorts, but not white satin, are also unexceptionable in fine warm weather. The white-spotted dark-blue is, of course, always in fashion, but goes better with suits of "dittos" than with a black or grey frock coat. Those who are not satisfied with such simplicity must consult their fancy or their taste

—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE BOOT.

When clothes emerged from early infancy, writes "Autolycus," there happened so strange a warfare, one garment arrogating to itself another's features with insolence truly ill-mannered, and the injured one helping itself to something belonging to a neighbour in quite the proper spirit of relief to outraged feelings, that to this day it is all but impossible to adjudge the rights and wrongs of many articles of dress. Thus it is with difficulty, and with no great success either, that a classification can be made of hats and bonnets, or of stockings and socks. Without falling in with "nice points" that defy decision, it is also nearly impracticable to try to differentiate between the boot, the shoe, the sandal, and the slipper, well defined though these members of the footgear family be nowadays.

The boot, as we understand it, is the foot-covering of leather worn over the stocking or sock, and made to extend as far as or above the ankle. It is the buskin of Sophocles, or rather a link between the boot and stocking, just as the soccus is between the shoe or sandal and the sock. But the make of the buskin, which was laced up the front of the leg, in some instances covering the toes, in others leaving them partially bare, more nearly corresponds to the boot, particularly as the mode of that day was to care less for the clothing of the toes than of the instep, ankle, and leg, a fashion that left the shape of the foot less fettered than the modern one, and might find favour now in the eyes and feelings of the many who are so distinctly averse to shoe leather that they accustom their children to dispense with it altogether, and themselves go in "stockinged feet" whenever possible. A mention is made in Anglo-Norman chronicles of boots, and in the first year of the thirteenth century there is a charge set down in a tiring roll for four pairs of women's boots, one to be ornamented with circles. But language is so laxed and unprecise that as likely as not these so-called boots were what we should now call shoes. Half the confusion between these and kindred definitions has been created by the careless choice of words used in their description.

The materials of which boots have been made are very many. Leathers are now dressed in different ways for both masculine and feminine foot-gear, but the early part of this century found stout silk, jean, or prunella quite sufficiently substantial for the majority of women, whose walking propensities were easily satisfied. These they wore of colours in accordance with their costumes, sometimes with, sometimes without, tiny toe-caps of soft kid, and shallow supports to the uppers of the back of the foot. Lacings, which date from the very earliest history of the boot, they found far too rude for their patronage, but small buttons up the outside of the foot, and in later years elastic sides, were considered extremely dashing, and pleased them very much indeed. The only survival of the old kid and prunella fashion is to be met with in the house boot of the "general," a singularly unsmart affair, totally scorned by the up-to-date parlourmaid, who favours Cromwellian shoes with large steel buckles, and the waters of oblivion have swamped the elastic sides, excepting among foreigners and such English as are very poor and have to wear dreadful shoe leather, more pulp than anything else, to whom elastics remain in monopoly. Undressed leather, felt, velvet, fur, cloth of gold and silver, and embroidered stuffs, these also figure among the materials used, while with them have been found curiously wrought embellishments and fantastic freaks, surely not the least mad that fashion of the dandies of Charles II.'s reign who filled up the immense expansion of the boot at the calf of the leg with rich laces, frills, and edgings after the French mode.

More varied in shape and pattern even than in fabric have boots been, and will be. There was a crudity about those worn by the ancient wealthier Saxons, described as a sole of wood with uppers of thong tied leather, but the daintier Normans introduced something more elegant, and to such a pinnacle of importance raised the moral status of the boot that a Wellington was foreshadowed and to posterity sent down in a painted window of the thirteenth century wherein are displayed boots of that tall kind and their maker. Fickle fashion then elected that they should be "long snouted" with piercing points which the toes could not possibly penetrate nor the wearers walk in with any amount of comfort, a fad carried to such an absurdity of excess that in 1388 after fixing chains from the points to the knees had been tried as an alleviation, a law was passed forbidding the making of boots with toes more than two inches longer than actually required. Probably it is unnecessary to add that a revulsion of feeling then set in, and that the successors of these boots were so widely built at the toes that once more the law had to step sternly in and regulate their size. Extremes have always been the delight of fashion.

Henry V. it was who was addicted to short boots to such a degree that when one who had known him was told by another that he had been seen lying in state at Abbeville without buskins on his legs, he exclaimed, "Then, by my faith, I will not believe that he is dead." The favourite boots of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.'s time extended to the knee and then turned over in a roll, which pattern the reigns of Edward VI. and his sisters saw exaggerated, and the Stuart and Cromwellian period further accentuated, though at that time the boot considerably shortened as regarded the leg, until at last it merged totally into the shoe. Anything more cumbrous and awkward-looking than the heavily topped boot of Charles I.'s reign turned well over just above the ankle, or the wrinkled leather covering of the lower part of the leg with a great cuff as it might be called above it, it would be difficult to design. The Commonwealth affected a huge square-toed boot with an ugly flap, the Restoration the elegantly befurbelowed pattern already mentioned. James II.'s and William III.'s reigns, recognizing somewhat the folly of these, turned their "extensions" upwards, in such a manner that more grace of appearance was secured and a greater protection to the leg.

It will be noticed that no mention has been made of the elegant appurtenances of foot-gear such as buckles, rosettes, clasps, and the like. These were reserved for shoes and slippers, which represented the less sternly useful side of the foot-covering. It was, indeed, less for walking purposes than for riding that boots used to be worn, though in the reign of James I., "the good wrinkle" of a gallant's boot pleasing the beauty-loving eyes of the gentler sex, boots became modish for walking as well as for riding. That such a fashion was singular the Spanish Ambassador of that period testified when he told his people that all the citizens of London were booted and ready as he thought upon first sight "to go out of town"! Singular or not, as it may at first have been, it soon became general, however, for fashion had declared the boot to be a sign of gentility as the line in "Cupid's Whirligig." "He's a gentleman, sir, I can assure you, for he always walks in boots," assures us. In other ways man's shoe leather has returned a magnanimous answer to man's treatment by stamping his identity. Thus senators of a certain Roman period are said to have worn black leather boots reaching to the middle of the leg. No kind of boot has more industriously run through the gamut of modern times, adapting itself suitably to various grades in almost lightning-like changes, than the yellow boot of to-day. It has rushed from palest straw to deepest brown, and again to lighter hue than ever, season by season, in its endeavour to elude the infatuation of the multitude and to secure exclusiveness to the upper ten thousand. "Show me a man's boots, and I will tell you his position in life," might be made an aphorism as worthy consideration as others of the kind, provided his boots were coloured.

Just as fashion has played the fairy godmother's part to boots—but always, it must be admitted, the wicked fairy godmother's, for she has never changed a mode excepting to abase it and set another up in its stead—so has the money market, or some occult force equally potential, played that of harlequin to pounds, shillings, and pence, making one sum mean much less or more as it happened its will was, at different times.

It is odd to learn, now that a good pair of boots runs into at least one and a half sovereigns, that the boot bill of Edward IV. contains the following items:—One pair of Spanish tawny leather reaching to the knee, sixteen pence; one pair of black leather (even in those days a kind more dignified than yellow leather) three shillings each one. Boots of red Spanish leather reaching above the knees and unlined cost six shillings, the same of black six and eightpence, but if lined a black pair mounted up as high as eight shillings. In the middle of the seventeenth century, so the diary of a foreign gentleman notes, for a pair of white and red boots, probably white with red tops, fourteen shillings was paid. The difference in price is to be set to the account of the money market harlequin of course.

WHAT IT IS LIKE TO BE BLIND.

In a very interesting book, written orginally in French by the blind philanthropist Maurice de la Sizeranne, and now translated by Dr. Park Lewis, of New York, there is, among many practical suggestions for the training of the blind, a very curious analysis of their sensations.

"The Blind as Seen through Blind Eyes" is the title of this little volume, and the writer speaks of his own personal experience when he describes that compensating action of the other senses which enables the trained blind to pick their way, to recognise their neighbours, and generally to realise the visible world. Smell, touch, and hearing are all exceptionally acute, and all three senses combine to keep the blind man informed in a way that can hardly be understood by seeing mortals.

Thus, if he walks in the streets he knows what shops he is passing:—"Fresh meats, pomade, damp tobacco, new leather, fish, hay, medicinal plants, the air blown over cooking truffles, paper newly printed, have odours which make known to him beyond the shadow of a doubt whether he is passing before a butcher's shop or a hairdresser's, a tobacconist's or a shoemaker's, the great market or a cavalry barracks; whether the puff that comes through the air holes is from the laboratory of a druggist or the office of a physician; whether he is opposite a newspaper stand or the flower-stall on the corner."

Similarly, if he is in the country, he gets to know the trees and the flowers:—"Now, a resinous smell comes from the evergreens, the sweet breath of newmown hay floats over the meadows, or a sudden whiff is blown from a cluster of broom or wild honeysuckle. His ear catches the murmur of the brook through the trees and bushes. The lilacs do not say the same things as the oaks, nor is the rustle of their leaves quite the same in May as in October."

But how does he get through crowded streets without a guide? M. de la Sizeranne tells us from his own experience—"He may walk fearlessly so long as he hears nothing. But when the sound reaches him of footsteps approaching from the opposite direction, he turns a little to the right, and passes by without delay and without collision. Farther on he meets the children, filling the street with their games. Children are easy to recognise; their noisy prattle and their irregular steps betray them. Now the blind man, knowing that it is difficult to count with any degree of certainty upon the actions of these little people, judges it prudent to leave the sidewalk for the narrow footpath or the street until the group is passed, when he returns to the side most convenient to him."

In many streets there is a gradual declivity where the streets cross. This gives the blind man his clue and tells him the exact point at which he must cross the street. Here he waits carefully until he is assured that no vehicle is near. More curious still is his method of ascertaining the presence of a stationary obstacle. On approaching a wall, a stationary waggon, or simply a tree, the blind experience a sensation at once auditive and tactile. The steps have a different sound when near a large object of any kind. The air, being more compressed, reacts upon the sensitive nerves of the face, so that a new presence is actually felt. This last sensation is exceedingly subtle, but it does exist, and it is much more difficult for one without sight to find his way about, if his hat is drawn over his face, than when he goes with uncovered head.

The blind find darkness and fog no obstacle to their progress, and curiously enough they find their way about better under such conditions than in the full light of day—"Vehicles roll along more slowly, and pedestrians walk with greater care and hesitation. By all this the blind people in their way are less exposed to injury. But, on the other hand, when the sun shines brightly, and especially when a brisk wind smothers the sounds which in so large a degree aid the blind, they are utterly confounded. In a word, to those who replace sight by hearing, obscurity lies not in the absence of light but in the confusion of sounds. If you watch a blind man in the street without a guide as a regiment of soldiers passes by with beating drums, you will see him slacken his pace and walk with great caution, especially if the street is narrow and shut in by high buildings, for the reverberations will deaden all other sounds, and he will hear nothing distinctly. A number of large bells ringing together, a heavily-loaded waggon, a company of artillery rattling over the pavement, are most formidable for the blind."

Many small signs help the blind. The paving of the walk at the entrance to a doorway, the tiling of the sewer, the discontinuance of the asphalt walks on the avenue, have each their message to his quickened senses. He passes five, ten, fifteen houses and then stops just where his business requires.

THE SIGNALS IN MARS.

MR. NORMAN LOCKYER'S VIEWS.

There seems a possibility, said Mr. Lockyer, in reply to a *Chronicle* interviewer, that something on Mars is burning, and burning fiercely. Whether it is a volcano in eruption, or the Martian Chicago ablaze, or the forests of one of its continents answering to the glow of the Wisconsin fires is a matter for speculation. It adds to the interest of the event to know that the people of Mars may at this moment be speculating on the phosphorescent patches that spot the dark surface of our earth turned towards them—that is, if our neighbours have eyes, telescopes, and curiosity. And then comes the still more fascinating question, Is the beacon a signal? If so, it must obviously be lighted to attract our attention. We are next door to Mars in the planetary street—only 35,000,000 miles off at our nearest point—and nobody imagines that people so staid and sensible as our next door neighbours would dream of exchanging civilities with Venus or hobnobbing with the economists on Saturn when they have us to talk to. Norman Lockyer, who, as every one knows, has given special attention to this interesting planet, says: This is the first time, so far as I know, that such an appearance has been noticed," he began. "You may have seen in *Nature* that we had a telegram from Dr. Krueger, who is in charge of the central bureau at Kiel, saying that M. Javello had seen something bright—*projection lumineuse* is the exact term—on the southern edge of Mars on July 28. The observation was made at the observatory at Nice, of which M. Perrotin is the very able director. M. Javelle is well known as a careful and brilliant observer. Just now Mars is gibbous, like the moon as you sometimes see it, and it is on the gibbous edge that M. Javelle saw the fire. Unfortunately, the nights have not been favourable for observations in London, and we were not able to make anything out, and now we shall have to wait sometime before the chance comes again. But I am hoping in a day or two to get fuller particulars from the Continent."

"But have there not been times years ago when people fancied Mars was setting out signals?"

"There was a notion not very long since that something of this sort was going on, and very funnily it arose; but long before that a German astronomer made the brilliant suggestion that we might communicate with the inhabitants of the moon by means of signals, to be built in geometric patterns on the plains of Siberia. As the moon is 150 times nearer to us than Mars, it would not be so difficult to catch the eye of the man in the moon—if there were one."

"What was the idea about the canal?"

"That is what I was alluding to just now. It shows how people may go astray through not understanding one another's language, even on the same globe. Professor Schiaparelli, of Milan, with his fine telescope, fine air, and fine eyes, made out the existence of 'canali,' or channels, in 1879, intersecting many parts of the land surface, whose detail the rest of us had not been able to make out. Here is a photograph of the results of his observations. Do you see how the land is crossed with these curious streaks, very straight and long most of them, but in every case running towards the water—the dark part is the water—and in some cases intersecting two seas or lakes? Well, Schiaparelli, whose channels got translated as canals, found out to his astonishment later on that these channels were some of them doubled; there were two running parallel where only one had been before. Two or three years ago, after a controversy on the matter had got well under weigh among the astronomers, the news reached the ears of the public, who concluded that the Martians were frantically digging canals on the geometric signalling system of our German friend, and it was not difficult to throw in a few fire-signals to complete the picture."

"What is the thory about the canali?"

"Well, I must tell more of the position of things in Mars to make that clear. You don't know the literature of Mars? Never mind. Mars is like us in many respects. It has an atmosphere like ours, a temperature within a few degrees of our own, lakes and seas and continents, clouds and cloud drift, and mist and fogs. The land is of a reddish tint, and the seas a deep blue-black, and the white snow can be seen on the mountains and over great tracts of country. We can even tell when the winds are violent by their effects on the surface of the sea, the dark surface of which gets broken up and brightened. Of course, we know nothing of the organic world; but life is a question of temperature, and Mars has just as good a chance of producing it as we have. The fact that the force of gravity is less in the smaller planet would, however, make a difference in the form the life might take. But there is an important difference in the seasons. The summer comes on with the swiftness of a tropical night, as the perihelion sun makes its full strength felt. The effect on the snow and the Polar seas is astonishing. I have seen a tract of snow that would reach from London to Madrid melt in a week. Other observers have lost sight of entire seas and found the lighter land-colour in their place. Perrotin and Thollon noticed in 1886 that Lake Moeris and an entire continent had vanished, and various new channels had made their appearance. These changes are, generally speaking, caused by clouds. Well, I believe that these channels that Schiaparelli discovered have been hollowed out by the rush of the tremendous torrents of snow water which must sweep down like seas under the summer sun. There are other theories, however. Fizeau thinks they are great crevasses, the results of glaciation on a vast scale, and a Benedictine monk, one Mayel Lamey, ascribes them to volcanic action. He thinks they are the remains of enormous crater walls."

"But what about the doubling of these flood channels?"

"My suggestion is this: the doubled appearance comes when the channels are in flood and a process akin to the Nile overflow is taking place. I attribute it to the clouds. The most magnificent cumuli I have ever seen have been the cloudbanks which hang over the equatorial current as it enters the Caribbean Sea by Tobago. If you were high enough up you would fancy you saw two strips of water, which would be separated by the cloud bank. That is precisely the view I take of the strange changes in Mars. The channels, in fact, are not doubled, but a great bank of cloud streams up from the water and hangs over the middle seeming to divide it into two strips."

"Were there any serious proposals for signalling to Mars when the canal fever was at its height?"

"Oh, yes; Mr. Galton wrote to the *Times* suggesting that great reflectors should be erected in different parts of the world, so as to flash signals, and Mr. Hawe's pointed out that the lights of London might be used, electric and gas together. Indeed, he went so far as to ask for the co-operation of the gas companies in turning the street lamps off and on at intervals of five minutes during the dead hours of the night. I don't know that the public responded, or that Colonel Makins or Mr. Livesey considered that Mars came within their clientele. The Martians would have a better chance of seeing the London lights bright against the dark than they would seeing signals in sunlight."

"But you would want an immense surface of illumination, surely?"

"Not so big perhaps as you may think. Phobos and Deimos, the satellites of Mars, can be seen from the earth, and one of them is only ten miles in diameter. The intensity of the light is a question for the electricians to settle; but if the navies of the world were brought together, and their search-lights were turned upwards, you would get an illuminated surface as large as that of Phobos, and this should be visible on the dark hemisphere of the earth when Mars is above the horizon and at perihelion, assuming, of course, that their telescopes are as good as ours."

"What about the present appearances in Mars?"

"I think they are possibly caused by forest fires, but no one can say for certain."

"You don't propose to start a South Kensington class in celestial Volapuk just yet, then?"

"Well, no," said Mr. Lockyer. "There is a considerable step between merely seeing an illumination and agreeing on an interplanetary Morse code. But there is an interesting thing about these satellites which shows that you must not use the word *impossible* in science. You remember how the Laputon astronomers discovered Phobos and Deimos, though Herschel looked for them and could not find them, and it took an American till 1877 to make them out. Swift, of course, supposed that he was inventing the most incredible fable, and to make it the more outrageous he embellished it with details as to their distance and speed of revolution, which have turned out to be very near the truth. I think I can find you the passage. Here it is: They have likewise discovered two lesser stars or satellites which revolve about Mars, whereof the innermost is distant from the centre of the primary planet exactly three of his diameters and the outermost five; the former revolves in the space of ten hours and the latter in twenty-one and a-half; so that the squares of their periodical times are very near in the same proportion with the cubes of their distance from the centre of Mars, which evidently shows them to be governed by the same law of gravitation that influences the other heavenly bodies. The actual periods are 7h. 39min. and 30h. 18min., and the Martians can see their moon Phobos, which rises in the west, as its period is less than that of the rotation of the planet, meeting Deimos, which rises in the east."

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

TRESSES, CONFINED AND UNCONFINED.

Somebody, I forget who, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette," once remarked that "beauty draws us by a single hair" and in so saying established once and for all the supreme value of her tresses in the list of a woman's charms. Her features may fail of classic regularity, her complexion may suggest other comparisons than the traditional milk and roses, but if, like Browning's maiden of Pornic, "she has her great gold hair," she may with safety challenge the soft impeachment of uncomeliness. Indeed, Nature, with her universal law of compensations, rarely adds the crowning glory of beautiful hair to a face that is lovely enough to dispense with a gorgeous fame. Sometimes she will bestow a cloud of curls as atonement for the indignity of a 'nez retrousse' or some marvellous glint of gold on the head to make up for colourless cheek. But then, on the other hand, Nature is never sufficient; even in her most generous moods she can but supply the raw material It remains for civilisation to supply the coiffeur, the divinity who shapes our hair, who completes the handiwork of Nature and corrects her mistakes at the same time. Whereby it will be perceived that in these days the raw material does not count for much. As a matter of fact, woman has not always been permitted to exult in the

SUPERABUNDANCE OF HER HAIR.

The social philosophy which grew out of the graft of a perverted form of Christianity on to the Oriental idea demanded a covering for the feminine head as well as a veil for her face. St. Paul promulgated that doctrine, and the Church endorsed it in every coifed nun whose vows it accepted, and who relinquished her hair as well as the world, the flesh, and the devil. In the days when the pictured Madonna was the supreme expression of the typical woman, Botticelli gave his virgins nothing but the demurest braids, though the tresses of his Venus are flowing around her. The Madonnas of Angelico, Perugini, and those painters who perpetuated the religious idea, have no hair to speak of, nothing but a severe coil peeping through their ample veils. When Da Vinci and Del Sarto came to paint the Madonna as a woman rather than a symbol, they emphasised her humanity by loosening her hair. Years later, in the decadent hands of Guido and his school, this characteristic came to express a mere soulless excess of materialism, but the original idea had been pure enough. This is a large subject, and at present I only want to point out that the tendency of Catholicism was to hide a woman's hair, as if a temptation lurked in every curl, while the tendency of humanity was to reveal it and revel in its beauty. Your true artist is, after all, something of a pagan at heart. Where, indeed, was this spirit more plainly manifested than in the days of the Roundheads and Cavaliers? We have, however, in this rebellious day long discarded the Roundhead conception of the whole duty of woman, and even got past the insouciant licence of the Cavalier curl. We still desire to make the most of our hair, but we arrive at that end, not by letting our hair down, but by putting it up.

FEMININE TASTE

has been educated by one coiffeur who is an artist. For many years it was impossible to get one's hair well-dressed in London, the one idea of English hair-dressers being to pile as much false hair on the heads of their unfortunate clients that they could be persuaded to buy. Well can I remember the days when I used to go to a West End hair-dresser to have a shampoo, late in the afternoon, so that the friendly dusk might enable me to get home unobserved after the operation, which always converted my head into close resemblance to that of a South Sea Islander. Of late years a beneficent providence sent us M. Emile, whom I was fortunate enough to discover soon after his arrival in London, and whose fortunes I have watched gradually passing from obscurity to fame. To-day there is scarcely a smart woman in London who does not owe the beauty of her hair to M. Emile's ministrations. So distinctive is his style, and so inimitable, that in a public gathering one has no difficulty in picking out the heads on which Emile's skill has been expended. There is not, however, anything aggressive in his mode of hair-dressing—quite the contrary. I remember his saying to me once that the ideal coiffure should never look as if it had been done by a hair-dresser. His is the art that conceals itself, and the result is an exquisite simplicity. No elaborate plaits or impossible contortions; just a coil and a curl that looks quite easy to accomplish, and is in reality so difficult. It is the undulation, however, that gives the 'cachet Emile'—the wave that you could swear was Nature and not curling-tongs, if you did not know that Nature only makes it about once in a century. There is not a trace of the common crimp about it. The hair lies in long curving ripples that owe their beauty to some trick of the hand, some sudden twist of the curling-iron that is Emile's secret. Every evening during the season he makes a sort of royal progression through the mansions of Mayfair and Belgravia, and the fair chatelaines thereof go forth to the salons of the great with yet one charm the more—'ondulee' and irresistible. Imitators have risen up on every hand, counterfeits of commerce that have none of the artistry and no knowledge of the spell; and Emile is, after several years reign, more than ever—Emile.

SIDE-COMBS.

He excepts all his customers to use his special side-combs—delicate curves of tortoiseshell that are inserted behind the ears, with the teeth towards the face, and keep the long waves from straying into an art-studentish disarray. Quite recently he has been dressing our hair 'a la Rejane,' in the pseudo-Greek style of First Empire, with the single coil and a knot of clustering curls, which can be arranged with the ends of your own hair, but are better in a detachable bunch. These can be purchased at 24 Conduit Street of naturally curled hair, so that all the dressing they require is simply a twisting round one's finger.

NOT EVERYTHING.

But the dressing of the hair is not everything, though a great deal. The feminine mind is apt to exercise itself concerning the tint of tresses as well as the disposal of them, and here again Nature often fails to give satisfaction. I never can imagine why she is so prodigal of brown and so chary of burning it to red (as we are all doing with Emile's assistance just now), or deepening it to black, or paling it to gold. Perhaps brown hair is made on the same principle as snub noses, wide mouths, and dull eyes—the principle that makes beauty a 'rara avis,' and therefore the summit of all desires. The colour of hair certainly reflects in a degree the character of the individual, and so brown matches well enough the monotonous mediocrity of the average. Flaxen hair argues, as a rule, a disposition that is cold but often tenacious, and one expects a certain amount of violence and ardour with a chevelure of midnight blackness. A famous actress once told me that she became an entirely different woman when she put on a black wig—a fiery, farouche creature that she scarcely recognised as herself. I have since wondered if women who dyed their hair found a corresponding change in the rest of their personality. But as no one will acknowledge the former transformation, one can hardly interrogate them concerning the latter. Almost am I persuaded to blacken my own pigtail and await developments.

RED

still remains, however, the tint of the time—a taste begotten, I fancy, by Rossetti, whose "Veronica Veronese" and all her sisters are curiously typical of the modern woman. In the same days of yore our grandmothers execrated Titianesque tresses under the opprobrious epithet of "carrots," but the morbid appetite of this decadence finds a strange fascination in the rich ruddy hair that the old Venetian painters loved, and that Rossetti reincarnated to express, in so far as hair can express anything, the woman soul of this century's end, with all its latent perversity and its malady that no hand can heal. The golden curls that have formed the theme of so many poetic lays are now 'vieux jeu,' patronised only by the second-rate in vice and vulgarity. Even "The Fair One with the Golden Locks" would have no chance outside a book of fairy tales. We must be red, or dye, even if we have to brave the jeers of our dearest friends, who would do the same tomorrow if they dared. If you have made up your mind to dye, be sure at least to do the thing well. Eschew pernicious preparations that are over-advertised, and consult Emile, who has some wonderful concoction that improves instead of destroys the quality of the hair, as well as imparting to it the requisite 'nuance' of burnished bronze. If you are getting grey, the sooner you are red the better. For my part, I do not mean to be grey as long as there is a bottle of dye at Emile's.

HUSBANDS WHO ARE ALWAYS "MENDING" THINGS.

When once the devil of amateur carpentry has been awakened in a man, there is nothing that he will not do in the way of making himself really useful. He ranges through the house with a saw carried under his arm, after the manner in which conscientious Nonconformists are believed to carry their umbrellas, and with a chisel in one hand and a light tool-chest in the other. No place is sacred from his ravages. Even the kitchen gives him prey. As the cook will confess with tears, "Master's been mending the stove again till he's broke it; and, please, shall we send for Lion and Higgler or Randsome and Pilledge?" The parlour-maid dreads the question, "Is there any little job that I can do for you, Mary?" If she says "No," there will be trouble later, because she had a man in to see to the taps in the pantry. If she says "Yes," the master will spend the half-hour just before dinner, on a night when company is expected, in operations which will flood the basement ankle-deep in water and necessitate the stoppage of a purely voluntary leakage, caused by the incautious use of a chilled steel centre-bit, by means more usually adopted by surgeons than plumbers. Happy the woman whose husband tires of plain carpentry, and takes instead to doctoring the clocks. That is a safe employment or at any rate one in which the liability of misery is limited. Amateur clock-mending is a slow process, and the man who tampers with even the comparatively simple grandfather's clock on the stairs does not arrive at the stage when it is necessary to call in a trained mechanic for three or four days. Your Dent's best pendulum timepiece will last him a week, and a travelling-clock even longer.

L'ETERNEL FEMININ.—THE HOLIDAYS.—RATIONAL CORSETS.

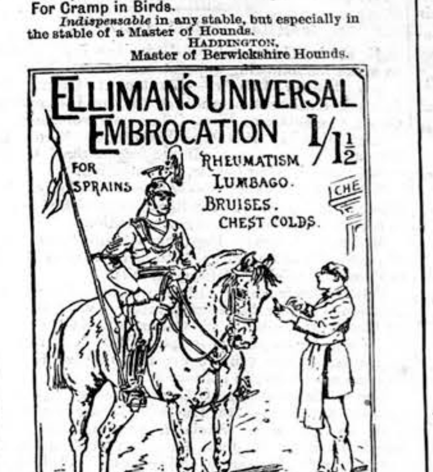
London is never so charming as when the fashionable world has betaken itself to the Continent or some other place of worship. I sometimes feel inclined to spend my holidays "doing" its monuments, of which, like all Londoners, I am shamefully ignorant. However, I suppose I am bound to fly for a while from the haunts of civilization and refresh myself in the bosom of Mother Nature. Perhaps overfatigue is accountable for the somewhat abnormal condition of the female temper of late—or should I say "state of soul," as the French have it; or is it due to an overdose of electricity in the atmosphere, some incipient thunderstorms hovering around? Whatever may be the cause, there appears to me, to speak figuratively, to be an undue exposure of claws (not that the daughters of our century ever draw blood or hurt each other: no; they are more given to sentiment than sensation, thank goodness)—which is much to be regretted. I cannot help thinking it is a comfort we are so ready to quarrel with each other, else what would the poor men do? Providence appears always to provide some kind of 'soupape de surete.' Otherwise what terrible consequences might not ensue. Given a season lasting a month or two later, and a divorce epidemic would inevitably follow, provided incompatibility of temper were considered sufficient cause. August and September are the sheet-anchors of friendship and matrimonial tranquility, if not happiness. Even my feminine domesticity has not escaped the contagion of this *mal de vivre*. The housemaid is hysterical, and I have been driven through breakages to do my own dusting; and the cook has become the family dispenser of dyspepsia from sheer inability to vary her menus! In this condition of things, with the burthen of life resting too heavily on our shoulders, my sister-women will agree with me that man is worse than useless. It is vain to hope that a creature so dense, so opaque, can comprehend the vibrations that agitate "l'eternel feminin."

NOTICES.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION
"very efficacious for Horses in my Regt" LIEUT. COL. BLUMENTHAL 2nd Dragoon Regt.
1/2 2/6 3/6
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co SLOUGH. ENGLAND.
ELLIMAN'S IN GERMANY.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

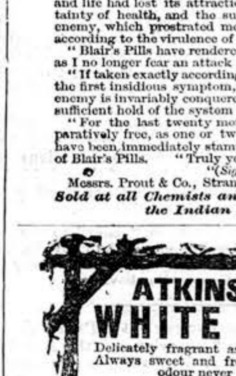

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½
FOR SPRAINS
RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO.
BRUISES.
CHEST COLDS.
IT I WILL HAVE OR I WILL HAVE NONE!
Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co SLOUGH. ENGLAND.

Very Old Special
Scotch Whisky
D.C.L.
This well-known Brand obtained the Highest Awards at Edinburgh and Melbourne, and is now recognised as the best Scotch Whisky in the Indian Market.
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.
Registered Proprietors:—
The Distillers Company, Ltd,
whose gross annual power of production is 13,000,000 Gallons.
Agents:—
Spencer & Co., Madras.
Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Calcutta & Rangoon
John Smeal & Co., Cachar & Sylhet.

WATSON'S GLENLIVET WHISKY
Defies Competition.
Now acknowledged THE BEST in the Market.
Agents—F. Fischer & Co., BOMBAY.
Sub-Agent—D. C. Oomrigar, "
Agents—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., CALCUTTA

TESTIMONIAL FROM
Sir Samuel Baker,
THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.
BLAIR'S
GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.
"NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON,
"DEAR SIRS, "1st October, 1893.
"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.
"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.
"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.
"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.
"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,
"(Signed), SAML. W. BAKER."
Messrs. Prout & Co., Strand, London.
Sold at all Chemists and Stores throughout the Indian Empire.

ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE
Delicately fragrant as the Rose itself. Always sweet and fresh, its delightful odour never wearies.
ATKINSON'S
EAU DE COLOGNE
absolutely superior to all other makes for the fineness of its aroma, its strength, and its exceedingly refreshing qualities. ATKINSON'S ENGLISH is the best.
Of all Dealers.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

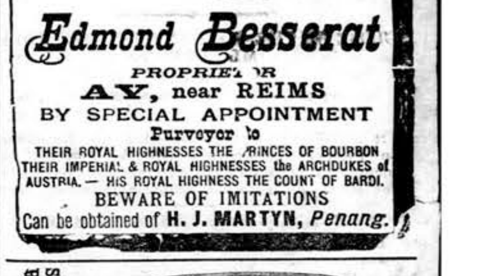


GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM
ENGLAND
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants

NOTICES.

The Best Dressing
AYER'S
HAIR
VIGOR
Prevents the hair from becoming thin, faded, gray, or wiry, and preserves its richness, luxuriance, and color to an advanced period of life. It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, and healthy.
The base of Ayer's Hair Vigor is a refined and delicate fluid which does not soil or become rancid by exposure to the air, and which is as perfect a substitute for the oil supplied by nature, in youth and health, as modern chemistry can supply.
Ayer's Hair Vigor
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer—is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass on the bottom of each of our bottles.
Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, 16 Green St., Bombay.
HOWE, BLACH & Co., 15 Hare St., Calcutta.

CHAMPAGNE
CLOS ST-URBAIN
Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.
Edmond Besserat
PROPRIETOR
AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.— HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of H. J. MARTYN, Penang.

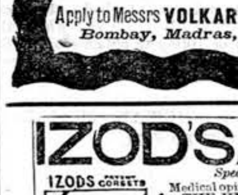


SCIATIC, and RIDING, other BELTS.
All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.
WHITE'S
MOC-MAIN
PRICES:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/-.
Double, 26/-, 30/-, and 33/6.
Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band).
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free
J. WHITE & CO., Ltd.,
228, Piccadilly, London, England. Est. 50 Years.
All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT
PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless
Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co.,
3, New Oxford-street,
London, W.C.

WANT of STRENGTH
FER BRAVAIS
most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.- Cures anœmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.
LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation, or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."
Apply to Messrs VOLKART BROTHERS
Bombay, Madras, Colombo.

IZOD'S
PATENT CORSETS
Are the Best.
Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.
Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.
Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.
E. IZOD & SON,
30, Milk St., London.
Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.



Train your Moustache in "the way it should go."
CARTER'S THRIXALINE
is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.
Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER,
Hairdresser, &c.,
AT THE
Old Palace of Henry the Eighth 17, Fleet St., London, E.C.
Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-
AGENTS: Messrs. Wagle & Co., 3, Jambelwady, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

VIAL'S WINE
TRADE MARK.
The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.
Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.
J. VIAL, Chemist, 14, Rue Victor Hugo, Lyons, France.
KEMP & CO., Limited, BOMBAY.